

YOU DID WHAT? THE 10 BIGGEST BLUNDERS OF ALL TIME

# HISTORY

## REVEALED

BRINGING THE  
PAST TO LIFE

### THE CRUSADES

Christians against Muslims in the  
medieval battle for the Holy Land



#### ANNE BOLEYN

The tragic story of  
Henry VIII's Queen



#### DOGFIGHT

Inside the cockpit of  
WWI's Sopwith Camel

ISSUE 27 // MARCH 2016 // £4.50



# "I HAVE A DREAM"

Martin Luther King's struggle  
for Civil Rights in America



ALEXANDER  
THE GREAT  
vs the Persians

ULTIMATE SURVIVAL  
Shackleton's disastrous  
mission to Antarctica



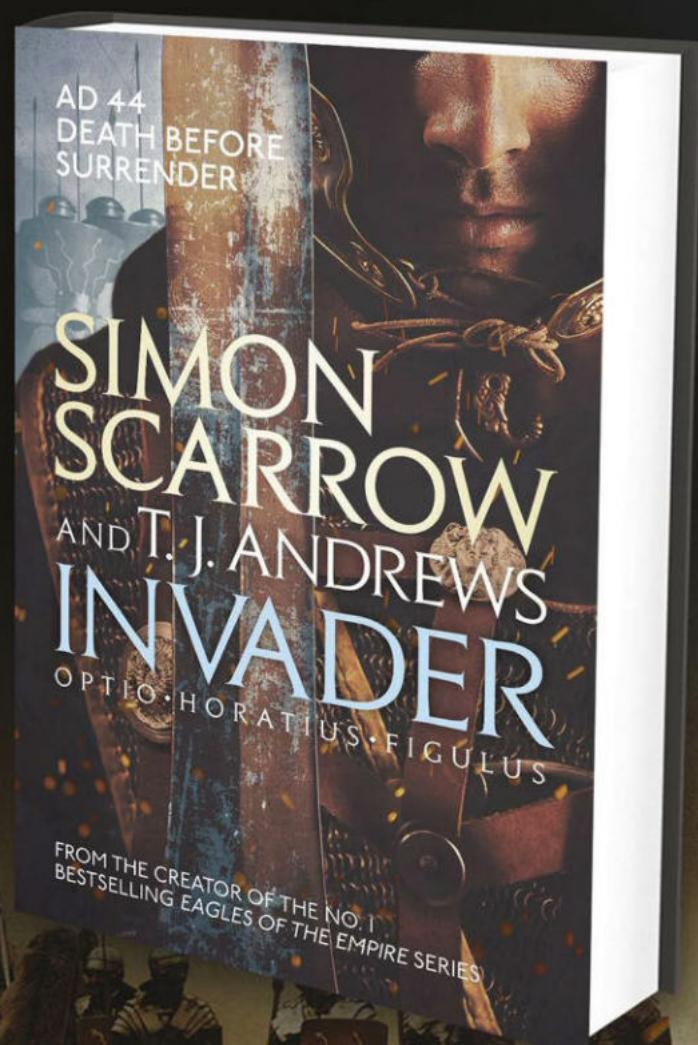


# COURAGEOUS, SHREWD AND RUTHLESS

HORATIUS FIGULUS IS  
REPORTING FOR DUTY

DON'T MISS THE NEW  
ROMAN NOVEL BY  
*SUNDAY TIMES*  
BESTSELLING AUTHORS

SIMON  
SCARROW  
AND T.J. ANDREWS





# Welcome



During a visit to **Memphis, Tennessee**, a few years ago, I was struck by how much of our culture originated in this Mississippi River port. **The birthplace of rock'n'roll is famous for its beginnings**, but the events at the city's Lorraine Motel on 4 April

1968 brought one great dream to an end. When **Martin Luther King was gunned down** that day, the shock waves were felt across the US – and indeed the world – such was the strength of his conviction that, some day, **all men and women will be equal**. Our cover feature this month looks at the events that led to perhaps his most powerful speech, in front of a quarter of a million people in Washington DC. The story begins on page 27.

Far further back in time than the 1960s, we bring you a complete guide to the Crusades (p35), the complex series of **medieval holy wars that raged across Europe and the Middle East**. And further back still, we uncover the events of the Battle of Gaugamela (p62), when **Alexander the Great** took on the might of the **Persian Empire**.



Today, the Lorraine Motel in Memphis – where Martin Luther King was assassinated – is home to the National Civil Rights Museum

Elsewhere this issue, we take a look at the life of one of **England's most influential yet tragic women**. There's a lot more to **Anne Boleyn's** story than just being one of Henry VIII's wives (p47). As for the stories that some people might have rather were forgotten, don't miss our run down of the **ten biggest blunders** (p52) of all time.

*Paul*

Paul McGuinness  
Editor

**Don't miss our April issue, on sale 31 March 2016**

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## ON THE COVER

Your key to the big stories...



## THIS MONTH WE'VE LEARNED...

**28**

The angle, in degrees, a double-decker bus must be able to lean to be safe. See page 8.

**1,294**

The official number of enemy craft shot down by the Sopwith Camel in WWI – although some claim the number is as high as 3,000. See page 3.

**497**

The number of days that the crew of the *Endurance* spent off land during their Antarctic expedition. See page 60.



47

Scandal and  
seduction in the  
story of Anne  
Boleyn



52

Philip II of Spain stars  
in our line up of red-  
faced blunderers



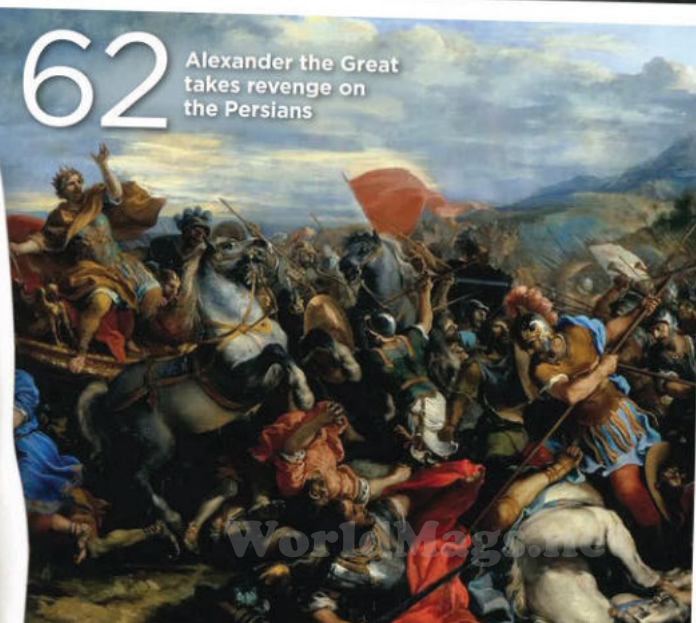
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He had a dream:  
Martin Luther  
King and his civil  
rights mission



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Alexander the Great  
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the Persians



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The evolution  
of history's  
bestselling doll



THIS MONTH'S  
**BIG  
STORY**

35

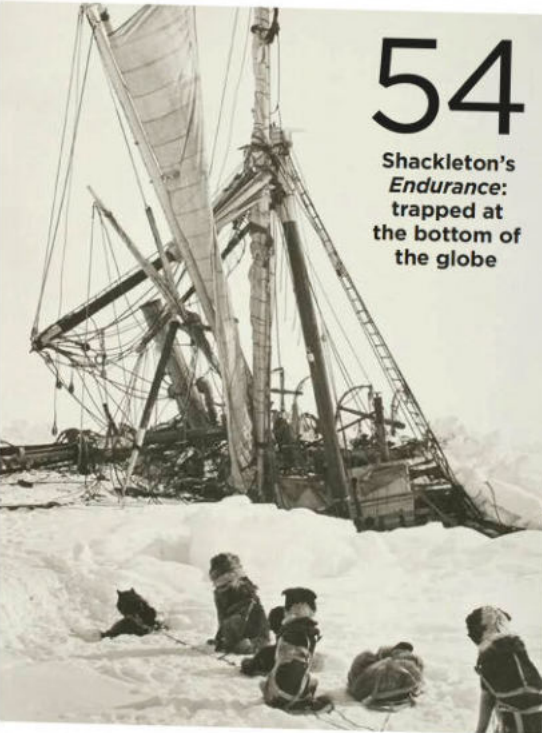
## THE CRUSADES

Popes, sultans and knights  
in shining armour...





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Shackleton's  
Endurance:  
trapped at  
the bottom of  
the globe

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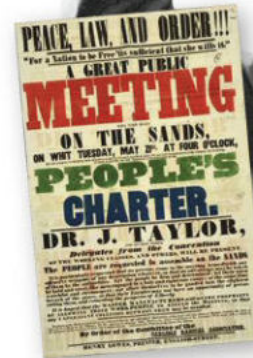
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## READERS' LETTERS

Get in touch – share your opinions on history and our magazine

### 20TH-CENTURY WITCH TRIALS

Although your excellent article on the Salem Witch Trials (February 2016) states that “The English laws against witchcraft were repealed in 1736”, there was actually a trial under these laws during World War II.

On 25 November 1941 at 4.25pm, HMS *Barham* was

concealed for several weeks.

Despite this, Helen Duncan, a well-known medium who claimed to have psychic powers, learned of the event from survivors.

Duncan held a séance in Portsmouth, at which she claimed the spirit materialisation of a dead

### “In September 1944, Helen Duncan was jailed under the Witchcraft Act of 1735”

hit by three torpedoes from a German submarine. The explosion was caught on camera by John Turner, who was on the deck of the nearby *Valiant*. Out of a crew of approximately 1,184 officers and men, 841 were killed. The survivors were rescued by the other British ships. The government was concerned about the effect this might have on national morale. As such, news of the disaster was

sailor from HMS *Barham* who informed the audience that the battleship had been sunk.

The government was so incensed by this breach of security that Duncan was arrested and, in September 1944, she was jailed under the Witchcraft Act of 1735 on the grounds that she had falsely claimed to summon spirits.

When convicted, she cried out: “I have done nothing; is there a God?”

**LETTER OF THE MONTH**

### THE DARK ART OF THE LAW

While England's witchcraft laws were essentially put to rest in 1736, that's not the last time they were used

It is often suggested by her followers that Duncan's imprisonment was arranged because superstitious military intelligence officers feared she would reveal the secret plans for D-Day.

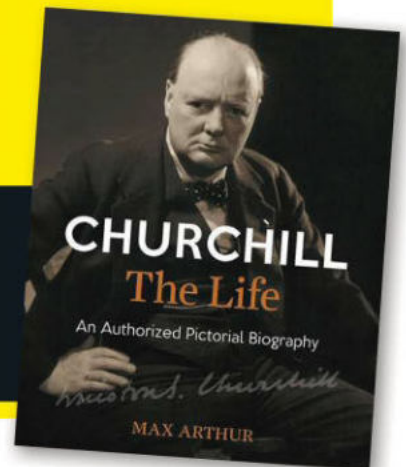
There were however, those in government who were embarrassed by the invocation of these arcane laws and subsequently insisted in their being removed from the statute books.

**Mark Charlesworth,**  
Somerset

Mark wins a copy of *Churchill: The Life*, by Max Arthur, published by Cassell in association with Churchill Heritage, worth £25. This illustrated biography boasts rare and previously unpublished images of Churchill, depicting his life from boy to soldier and Prime Minister to family man.

### EDITOR REPLIES:

Thanks for your fascinating letter, Mark. When hearing of Helen Duncan's trial – which caused a minor stir at the time – Winston Churchill wrote an angry memo to Home Secretary Herbert Morrison, bemoaning the court's time and resources being wasted on such “obsolete tomfoolery”!



**f** I think the article on the Battle of Agincourt is really good, and it reminded me of my visit to France a few years ago, where the tour included visits to the sites of both the Battles of Crécy and Agincourt. I also recommend visiting Portchester Castle, it's great and just walking through the gateway onto the quay where the vessels were moored to take Henry V to France is just like touching the past.  
Elaine Robinson

### SCHOOL OF WITCHCRAFT

Reading your account of the Salem hysteria (Salem Witch Trials, February 2016) reminded me of an event during my teaching in Zambia. I was working at Mwinilunga Secondary School, 186 miles down a dirt road and on the Zambia, Angola, Zaire border triangle. A new

Head had been appointed, and he attempted to impose a tough new set of rules and strict discipline on the mixed school. A number of girls tried to leave to go to another school but this was refused.

A witchcraft scare followed and over 60 school children, mainly teenage girls, but also some boys, were affected – showing all the symptoms of witchcraft described by the children at Salem. The school had to be closed and lots of theories for this unusual incident were put forward, but eventually some of the returning pupils made it clear that it

was an act of rebellion against the new school regime.

**David Britton,**  
via email

### SOMETHING'S AMISS

I have just read the June 2015 issue. On pages 8-9, you caption a photo of young ladies and their compact mirrors and suggest they are trying to get a glimpse of the Queen in June 1966.

Their clothes and hairstyles suggest the photo was taken several years before 1966, as it is described. Also, the coats, scarves and gloves point to the photo having been taken at a

**HISTORICAL HOLIDAY**  
Our November 2015 feature on Agincourt set Elaine reminiscing...





later time of year than June – as do the Remembrance Poppies several of them are wearing. Could these ladies be waiting for a different kind of royalty? Pop royalty perhaps?

Your magazine is informative, imaginative and always entertaining. Thank you.

**John Scanlan,**  
Cheshire

#### Picture Editor replies:

You're quite right, John, that these ladies don't look dressed for summer! I've investigated a bit further and it appears that the caption information supplied with the image was misleading.

While the photo was originally published in June 1966, the new info we've unearthed reveals that it was actually taken in 1965. The women were, indeed, trying to catch a glimpse of the Queen, but as she was laying a wreath at the Cenotaph. This would strongly suggest the picture actually dates from November 1965 and the Remembrance Sunday ceremony.

#### UNSUNG HERO

I was touched by the letter 'Somme Saviour' by Victoria Huxley in the Christmas 2015 issue. She is right to be proud of her relatives who fought in the Battle of the Somme. Ms Huxley's letter inspired me to share the story of a man I am equally proud of, who, in my opinion, is one of many unsung heroes of World War II.

My great uncle Emyr Griffiths (1917-2009) was already serving



#### WHAT'S WRONG WITH THIS PICTURE? Why were these ladies bundled up in their coats in June? John Scanlan has a theory...

in the army at the outbreak of the war. He told me of how his platoon escaped from France. Later, fighting in North Africa, he saved the life of his platoon sergeant. After being shelled, my uncle found the man bleeding, his right arm missing below the elbow. My uncle made a tourniquet from shreds of his own uniform and dragged the injured man to safety.

Perhaps the most remarkable event occurred in Sicily in 1943. While milling around the barracks he bumped shoulders with another soldier. When Uncle Emyr turned to apologise, the face before him was that of his own brother Maelor – they had not seen each other for four years.

A good man who is sorely missed by his family, rest in peace Uncle Em.

**Ian Thomas Evans,**  
via email

#### Editor replies:

That meeting in Sicily must have been such a powerful moment in the middle of a war so full of stories, all of which deserve to be told and retold, lest we forget.



The @HistoryRevMag piece on the wildest parties ever has given me some perspective. The Banquet of Chestnuts?! Pass the Champagne sorbet.  
@John\_Bizzell

#### CORRECTIONS

• In Hitler Vs Britain (February 2016), a typo erroneously stated that King Edward VII was close to Hitler – it should, of course, have read King Edward VIII.

• Sir Laurence Olivier's surname was incorrectly given as Oliver in The War at Home (The Big Story, February 2016) – thank you @misssweetsweet on Twitter for pointing out the error.



Thanks for including an article on another of my loves aside from history with your piece on the movies and the Academy Awards.

The David Niven and the streaker bit was only the tip of the iceberg. The whole stunt may have been staged and his famous ad lib about stripping off and showing us his short comings may have been carefully scripted.

What certainly wasn't scripted was when the streaker, Robert Opel, was murdered at the gallery he owned by two men he owed a large sum of money several years later.  
Gabby Cancellio

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# TIME CAPSULE

THIS MONTH IN HISTORY

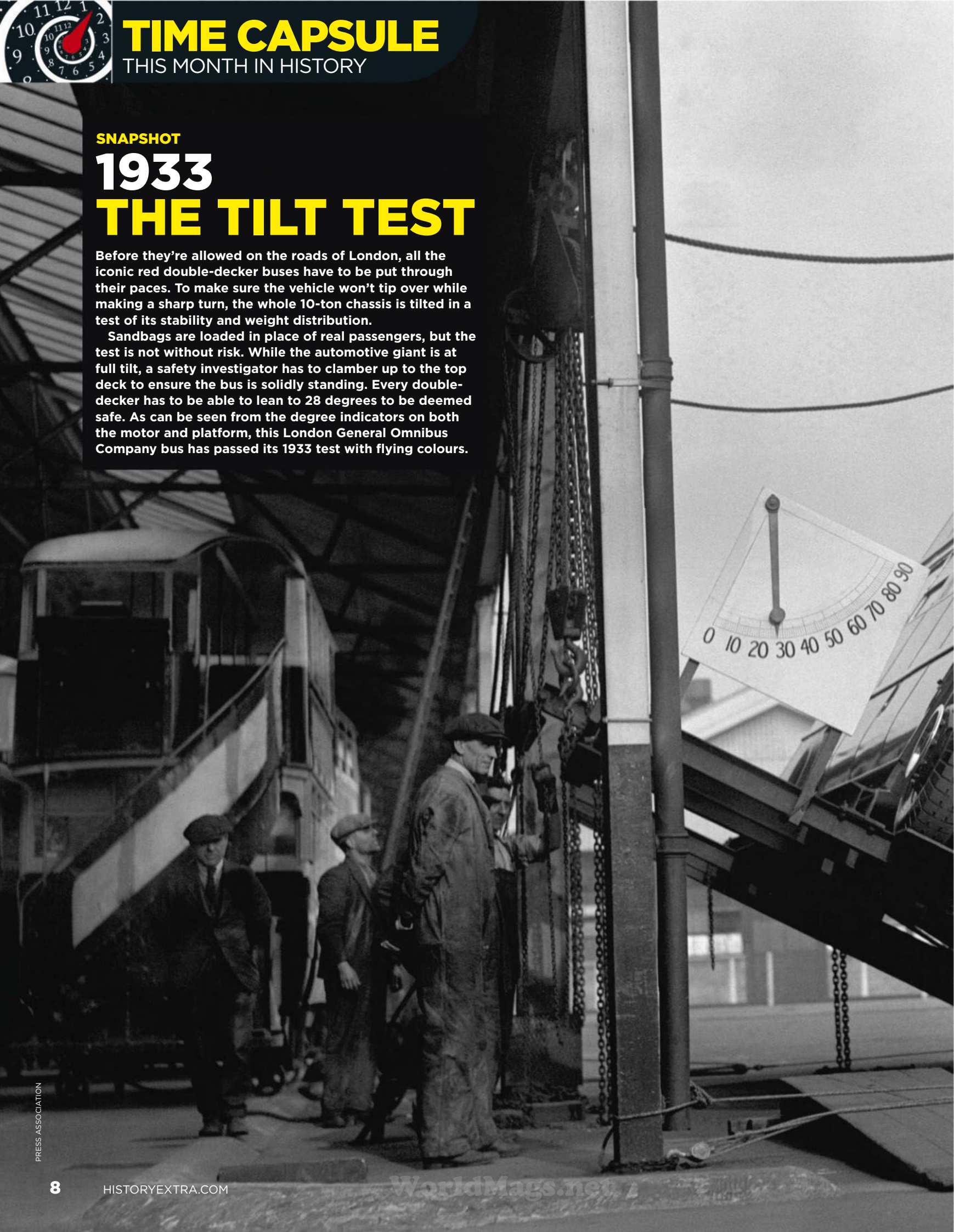
SNAPSHOT

## 1933

### THE TILT TEST

Before they're allowed on the roads of London, all the iconic red double-decker buses have to be put through their paces. To make sure the vehicle won't tip over while making a sharp turn, the whole 10-ton chassis is tilted in a test of its stability and weight distribution.

Sandbags are loaded in place of real passengers, but the test is not without risk. While the automotive giant is at full tilt, a safety investigator has to clamber up to the top deck to ensure the bus is solidly standing. Every double-decker has to be able to lean to 28 degrees to be deemed safe. As can be seen from the degree indicators on both the motor and platform, this London General Omnibus Company bus has passed its 1933 test with flying colours.











**SNAPSHOT**

# 1959 ON THE RIGHT FOOT

Every couple wants to make sure their wedding is a memorable day, but Roland Schmidt and his bride-to-be Francine Pary are looking to set new heights with their lofty nuptials.

On 22 March 1959, the young French aerialists tie the knot while tightrope-walking between the medieval towers of La Rochelle Harbour, some 20 metres above the water. Walking down the wire, rather than the aisle, they meet in the middle as an eager crowd watches on below. Just out of sight is the town's Mayor, who projects the marital vows from his elevated position atop a ladder.

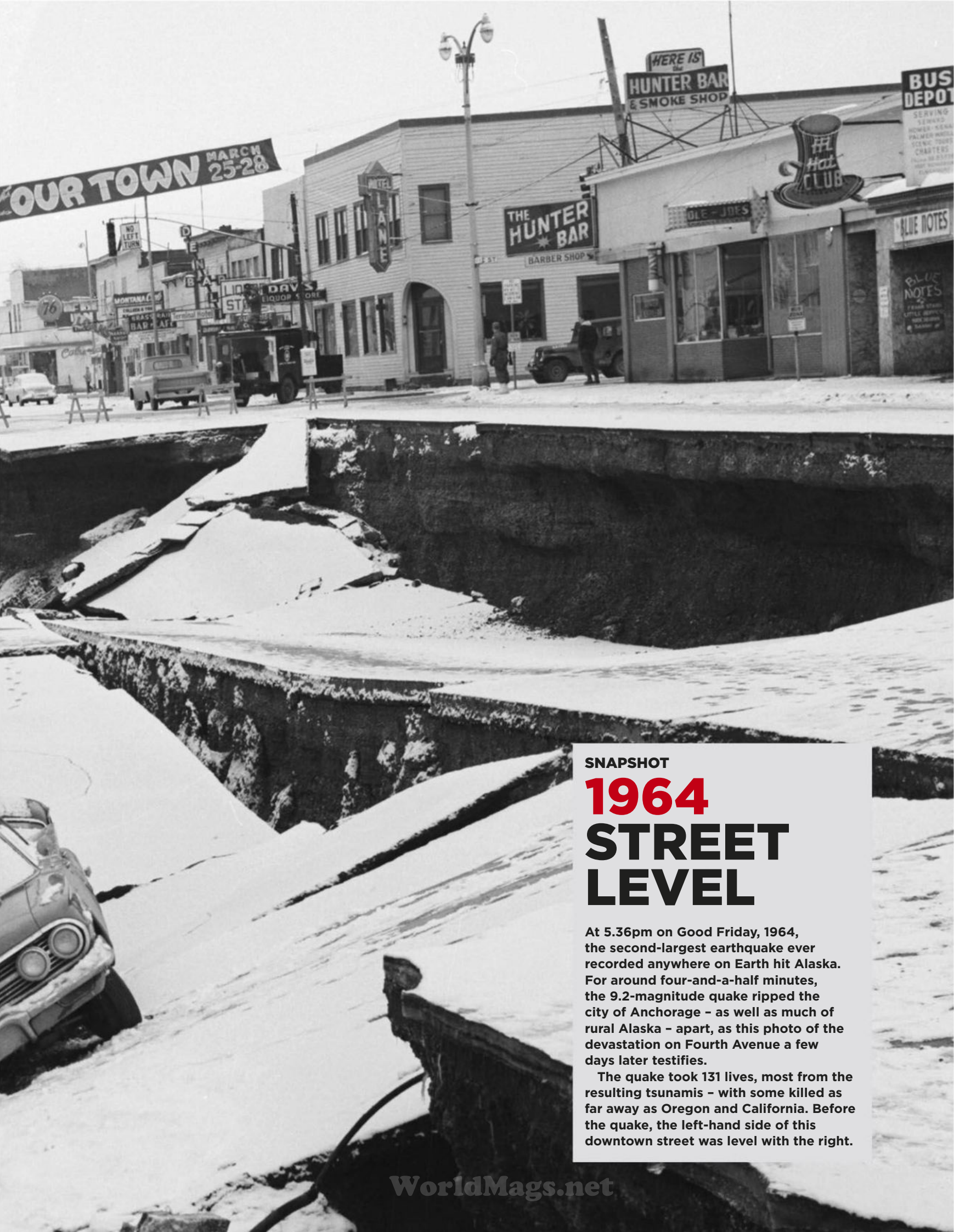












SNAPSHOT

## 1964 STREET LEVEL

At 5.36pm on Good Friday, 1964, the second-largest earthquake ever recorded anywhere on Earth hit Alaska. For around four-and-a-half minutes, the 9.2-magnitude quake ripped the city of Anchorage – as well as much of rural Alaska – apart, as this photo of the devastation on Fourth Avenue a few days later testifies.

The quake took 131 lives, most from the resulting tsunamis – with some killed as far away as Oregon and California. Before the quake, the left-hand side of this downtown street was level with the right.





## "I READ THE NEWS TODAY..."

Weird and wonderful, it all happened in **March**



### THE UTMOST INJUSTICE 1757 THE BELL RINGS FOR BYNG

His name is still synonymous with 'cowardly' to some, but **Admiral John Byng has perhaps been hard done by**. At the start of the Seven Years' War, the British Navy officer was sent to defend Menorca from the French. But, with ill-equipped, inadequately manned and leaky ships, plus the delay of his orders, Byng was unable to repel the French siege – for which he was **court-martialled for failing "to do his utmost"**. On 14 March 1757, the 52-year-old Byng was taken, blindfolded, onto the quarterdeck of HMS *Monarch*, where he knelt on a cushion. He gave the firing squad the signal that he was ready by dropping his handkerchief.

### REVOLUTIONARY 1963 WHAT HOOPLA!

Although hoops made of dried grass had been used as toys since antiquity, it **wasn't until the 1950s** that the world really got into the swing of things. A spectacularly successful marketing campaign by the Wham-O toy company (who also commercialised the Frisbee) saw **25 million Hula Hoops sold in just four months**. By the time the official patent was granted on 5 March 1963, over 100 million had already been snapped up in the hoopla.



### SHELLEY'S CREATION 1818 IT'S ALIVE, IT'S ALIVE!

During a dismally wet holiday near Lake Geneva, in Switzerland, the Romantic poet Lord Byron issued a challenge to his fellow guests – who could write the best horror story? Only one would finish his terrifying tale. After having a brainwave about a **brilliant scientist who created life** but is appalled by the result, the teenage Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley began writing. Then on 11 March 1818, her work was anonymously published under the title ***Frankenstein; or The Modern Prometheus***.

### MONSTER SMASH

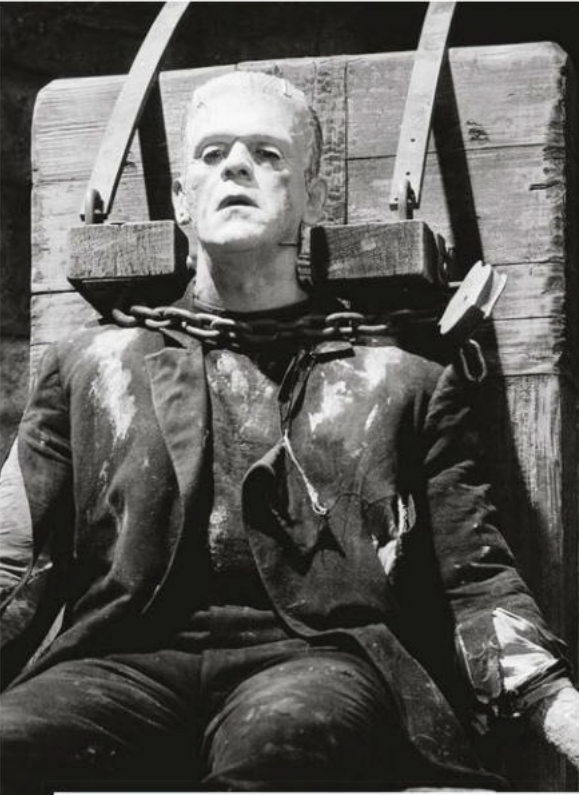
The story of Frankenstein and his creation has been told in film countless times, but none as iconic as when Boris Karloff played the Monster in the 1931 film.

### BASKING IN GLORY 1791 ARM SIGNALS

With the Revolution underway, the French needed a reliable form of communication to stay ahead of their foreign enemies. It was an engineer, Claude Chappe, and his brothers who conceived the answer. With his **semaphore telegraph**, Claude sent the message: "If you succeed, you will soon bask in glory" on 2 March 1791, from Brulon to Parce (nearly 10 miles). **Using swinging arms and pivoting blades**, the semaphore was faster than a messenger and quite easy to use. In a matter of years, over 500 stations stretched out across the country and military leader Napoleon Bonaparte had a portable version follow his headquarters.







## MR STEWART GOES TO WAR 1941 ACTION STAR

James Stewart was already a beloved actor (famous for *Mr Smith Goes to Washington* and his **Oscar-winning turn in *The Philadelphia Story***) when inducted into the US Army. He was among the first major movie stars to serve in World War II, despite initially being **rejected as he was underweight**. After going to Hollywood trainer Don Loomis to bulk up, he was finally allowed to enlist on 22 March 1941. Stewart went on to fly in, and lead, **dozens of combat missions over Nazi-occupied Europe**, earning himself the Distinguished Flying Cross.



## YOU HAVE TO BE TWIN IT TO WIN IT 1792 BEAN OR BREW?

For millions, coffee is now a necessity for the start of every day, but to the 18th-century King of Sweden, Gustav III, it was a health hazard. To prove the **life-shortening dangers of the beverage**, he conducted an experiment. He found a pair of identical twins, both convicted of murder, and offered to commute their sentences on the condition that **one would drink three pots of coffee a day** for the rest of his life while the other drank tea. The results? Well, Gustav never found out – both twins were still living and healthy when he was assassinated in March 1792.

The coffee-drinking twin outlived Gustav, the physician supervising the experiment and his tea-swilling brother.



## WORTHLESS DISCOVERY? 1535 ISLANDS OF THE TORTOISES

After his ship drifted off course on its way to Peru, **Bishop of Panama Tomas de Berlanga** spotted a few islands in the Pacific mist. He had discovered new land, confirmed when he and the crew made landfall on 10 March 1535. Yet he was far from impressed, **describing the barren, ugly islands as “worthless”**, containing no fresh water and populated with “silly” animals and birds. In spite of his nonchalance, he named the archipelago *Las Encantadas*, or ‘The Enchanted’, but we know them by another title, which came from the giant tortoises Berlanga found there – the **Galápagos Islands**.



## “...OH BOY”

**March** events that changed the world

### 1 MARCH 752 BC ROME OPENS WITH A WIN

Romulus celebrates a great military triumph over the Caeninenses people.

### 25 MARCH AD 421 AH, VENICE...

With the dedication of a church on the stroke of noon, Venice is founded.

### 18 MARCH 1241 IN POLE POSITION

The Mongol hordes plunder the Polish city of Kraków, marking the westernmost point of the empire.

### 21 MARCH 1556 RAZING THE STAKES

Thomas Cranmer, former Archbishop of Canterbury, is burned at the stake during the reign of ‘Bloody’ Mary I.

### 13 MARCH 1781 SOLAR SYSTEM EXPANDS

The seventh planet, Uranus, is observed by William Herschel from his garden.

### 20 MARCH 1800 WITH THE CURRENT

Italian physicist Alessandro Volta writes about his new, shocking invention – the electrical battery.

### 10 MARCH 1886 TOP DOGS

The first Crufts Dogs Show is held in London, having begun in Newcastle.

## AND FINALLY...

When a **Welsh stable-hand was kicked to death by a horse** in 1894, his employer felt so bad that he destroyed the mare and hired the dead man's son as a groom. In March the following year, however, the boy himself was kicked to death – **by the killer animal's foal**.





3p FORWARD WITH THE PEOPLE

Thursday, March 21, 1974

# BID TO

# KIDNAP ANNE

## '£1m ransom' note to the Queen after Mall ambush



■ THIS was the scene in The Mall last night, minutes after the gunman struck. On the right is the attacker's white Ford Escort, which pulled up sharply in front of the royal limousine.

Shattered glass from the car windows lies in the road.

On the left stands the taxi that carried newsman Brian McConnell.

He leaped from the taxi and demanded the gunman handed over his pistol. Mr McConnell was shot in the chest.

## SIX BULLETS FIRED INTO ROYAL CAR

**A GUNMAN, with pistol blazing, tried to kidnap Princess Anne last night.**

He used a Ford Escort to force an official car carrying Anne and Mark Phillips to a halt near Buckingham Palace.

Then he pumped six shots into the royal Austin limousine.

Anne's personal body-

guard, Detective Inspector James Beston, aged 30, was hit in the chest by the first shot.

He drew his own revolver and fired one shot.

Then the gunman fired twice more at him, hitting the detective in the shoulder and hand.

### BULLET

The gunman's next bullet was for the chauffeur, Alex Callender, aged 55.

Then a policeman in The Mall dashed over to the scene . . . and was shot in the stomach.

And journalist Brian

McConnell, who leaped from his taxi to demand that the man hand over the automatic pistol, was also wounded.

At first it was thought that the gunman—in his middle 30s—intended to kill Princess Anne.

But late last night Home Secretary Roy Jenkins told MPs that it was a kidnap attempt and that a ransom note addressed to the Queen had been found.

A demand of at least £1million was mentioned in the kidnap letter.

After the shooting the gunman turned and ran towards the Palace.

Later a man was

brought to the ground by a rugby tackle from temporary detective constable Peter Edwards, aged 21.

A man will appear at Bow Street court today charged in connection with the shooting.

### JUMPED

THE ATTACK came as the royal couple were only 500 yards from the Palace.

Suddenly the white Ford Escort dashed across their path.

The Austin Princess stopped and a man—said by Scotland Yard to come

from North London—jumped out of the Escort.

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### RANSOM DEMANDS

In Ball's car, police found handcuffs, tranquillisers and a ransom note addressed to the Queen. In it, he demanded that £2 million (not one, as originally reported) should be paid to the National Health Service.

2 and 3

Continued on Page 3



## YESTERDAY'S PAPERS

On **21 March 1974**, the royal feeling was reeling from an attempted abduction

# “I GOT OUT OF THE CAR AND HE SHOT AT ME” ANNE’S BODYGUARD

**T**he events of 20 March 1974 remain the closest anyone has got, in modern times, to abducting one of the British royal family. The target – the Queen’s only daughter.

Aged 23, the fun-loving Princess Anne was the royal celebrity of the day. Not only had the keen horse rider been named BBC Sports Personality of the Year in 1971, but her marriage to ‘commoner’ Captain Mark Phillips had caused a sensation, with some 500 million watching the ceremony on television.

On the night of the attempted kidnapping, the couple were returning to Buckingham Palace after a charity film screening. At about 8pm, their chauffeur-driven Rolls Royce was making its way along the Mall when a white Ford Escort suddenly pulled in front and blocked the road. Its driver – later identified as 26-year-old Ian Ball, an unemployed labourer suffering from mental illness – jumped out, brandishing two handguns.

Anne’s bodyguard, Inspector James Beaton, and chauffeur Alex Callendar went to disarm him, but were shot (luckily, not fatally), as was a passing tabloid journalist. Ball got into the limo and demanded Anne get out, to which she retorted, “Not bloody likely!”

Into the chaotic scene ran former boxer Ron Russell, who punched Ball in the head and led the Princess to safety as police arrived. Officer Michael Hills was shot before Ball was finally tackled to the ground. The assailant was sentenced to life imprisonment and placed in a psychiatric hospital.

After Anne’s lucky escape, the royal family’s security was, understandably, raised to ensure such a risk could never occur again. ☉



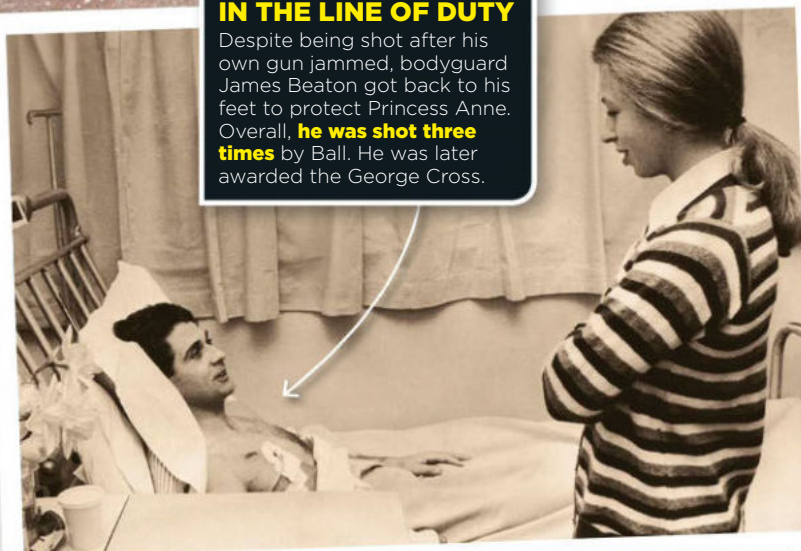
### ROYAL RUCKUS

ABOVE: Broken glass litters the ground after the lone gunman’s attack

RIGHT: Unharméd, Princess Anne visits the recovering James Beaton, who was shot three times, in hospital

### IN THE LINE OF DUTY

Despite being shot after his own gun jammed, bodyguard James Beaton got back to his feet to protect Princess Anne. Overall, **he was shot three times** by Ball. He was later awarded the George Cross.



## 1974 ALSO IN THE NEWS...

**4 MARCH** Following an inconclusive general election and failed negotiations to form a coalition, Conservative Prime Minister **Edward Heath resigns** and the Labour Party’s Harold Wilson takes office.

**8 MARCH** Charles de Gaulle Airport (now France’s largest international airport) is opened near the capital, Paris. It is **named after the former President**, who died nearly four years earlier.

**29 MARCH** While digging in China, farmers find a pit filled with 6,000 life-size statues. The **2,220-year-old ‘Terracotta Army’** represents the soldiers of the first Emperor of China, Qin Shi Huang.



# GRAPHIC HISTORY

The bestselling doll in facts and figures

## 1959 BARBIE HITS THE SHELVES

Barbie has come a long way since the doll first went on sale at the American Toy Fair in New York City, on 9 March 1959...



"I'LL NEED STEVEN AND BRIAN'S HELP TO TURN IT INTO A REAL GAME!"

Barbie **first donned specs** in 2010, with the I Can Be a Computer Engineer doll. A corresponding book of the same name had to be withdrawn from shelves following **complaints of sexist content** - Barbie needed the help of two male co-workers to complete a game she was programming.

### BAD BOOKS

One of Mattel's **most controversial dolls** was the 1965 Slumber Party Barbie. It came with a diet book for the toy entitled *How To Lose Weight* -

the only advice it contained was: **'Don't Eat'**. She also came with a scale set to 110lbs, or 7st 9lbs. At an estimated 5' 9", that makes Barbie **2st 12lbs underweight**.

### FACT FILE

**FULL NAME** Barbara Millicent Roberts

**DATE OF BIRTH** 9 March 1959

**PLACE OF BIRTH** Willows, Wisconsin, USA

**RELATIONSHIP STATUS**

In a relationship

**HEIGHT** 5' 9"

**WEIGHT** 7st 9lbs

**INVENTOR** Ruth Handler, US entrepreneur (right)



**KEN YOU DIG IT?**  
Barbie takes her new boyfriend for a spin in 1961

### A CUT ABOVE THE REST

The **most-popular Barbie doll ever** was the 1992 Totally Hair Barbie, whose long locks reach the ground. It sold over **10 million units** worldwide.



### ALL SMILES

Miss Roberts may be seen as a permanently chipper gal now, but **she didn't crack a smile until 1971**, with the release of the Sunset Malibu Barbie.



### Firsts for Barbie

Barbie beat Neil Armstrong to the Moon by four years - Astronaut Barbie took her small step in 1965.

### DIVERSITY MATTERS

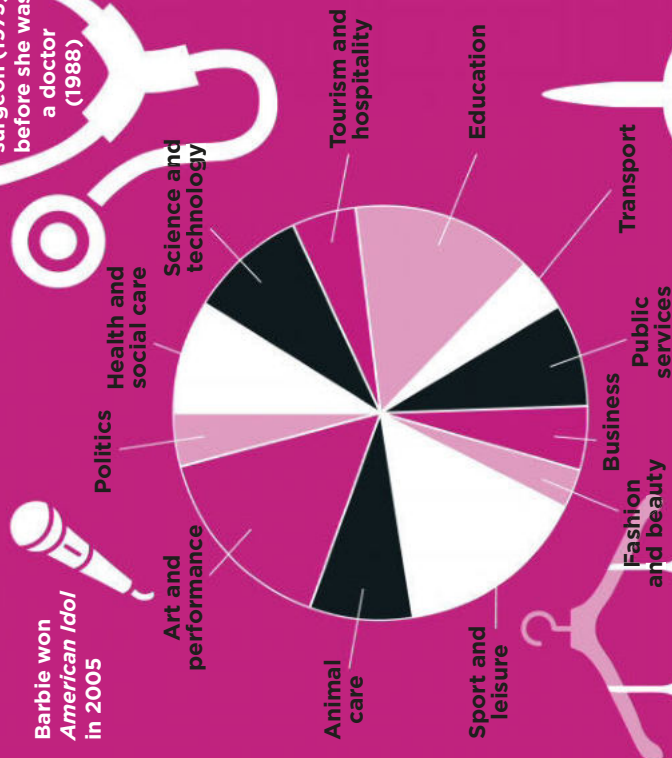
The **first black Barbie** appeared in 1967, with the arrival of 'Colored Francie', however, as the manufacturers had used the same mold as for Barbie, the doll lacked African-American features. In the 2015 Fashionista range, Mattel's dolls came in **eight different skin tones**, with 14 different facial molds, 18 eye colours and 23 hair colours.





# CAREER GAL

Barbie has had over **150 jobs** in her professional career, including scuba diver, palaeontologist and news anchor. Here's the breakdown of her CV by sector\*:



## Firsts for Barbie

In 1998, Major League Baseball Barbie became the first (and so far only) woman to play in the American pro-ball association.

# \$27,450

The most a 'Number 1 Brunette Barbie' from 1959 has ever fetched. In 2006, a blonde 'Number 1' in mint condition sold for the equivalent of around £19,130.

## LOVE AND MARRIAGE

**Barbie and Ken** first got together in 1961 and, despite numerous wedding editions of both dolls, they've **never actually gone through with the ceremony**. The plastic duo famously split between 2004 and 2011, during which time Barbie had a **two-year fling** with an Australian surfer named Blaine.

## THE NUMBER 1 BRUNETTE BARBIE

Mattel's original **1959** doll, complete with a composed expression and black-and-white swimming costume

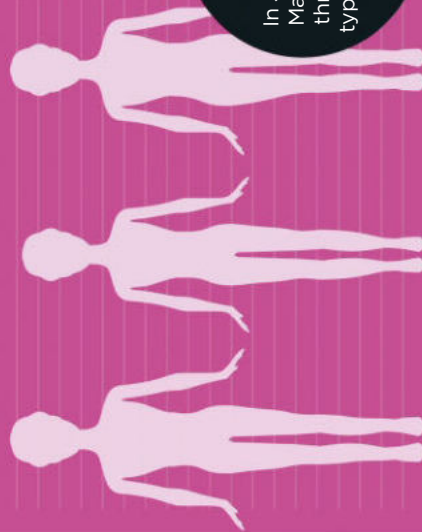
## Firsts for Barbie

In 1992, Presidential Candidate Barbie became the first woman to run for office. She's since run a further five times.

# 15,000

The number of different Barbies owned by the doll's **number one collector**, Bettina Dorfmann from Germany.

## VITAL STATISTICS



## BIG CHANGE

In January 2016, Mattel launched three new body types - tall, curvy and petite.

1959 Barbie	1996 Barbie	2015 Barbie
Bust: 39in	Bust: 32in	Bust: 36in
Waist: 21in	Waist: 16in	Waist: 18in
Hips: 33in	Hips: 29in	Hips: 33in
Height: 5' 9"	Height: 5' 7"	Height: 5' 9"

## KICK OFF THOSE HEELS

Barbie got her **first fashion flats** in 2015 - thanks to a new ankle hinge, the doll can now adopt a flat or tip-toe stance.





## WHAT HAPPENED NEXT?

The spiritual and political leader of Tibet is forced to flee for his life

# 1959 THE DALAI LAMA GOES INTO EXILE IN INDIA

*The issue of Tibetan independence remains deeply contentious, over 50 years after the Dalai Lama escaped the grip of the Chinese...*

**W**hen the Dalai Lama was invited by a Chinese general to attend a dance performance, he accepted, believing it could slacken the tension between his land of Tibet and China. That all changed when it was proposed the event, scheduled for 10 March 1959, would take place at the Chinese military headquarters in Lhasa (Tibet's capital), and that he should come without any bodyguard. The whole thing reeked of a trap to capture the spiritual and civil leader.

News spread fast and, on the day of the performance, the Dalai Lama's palace was surrounded by several thousand Tibetans intent on protecting him. It marked the beginning of an uprising against Chinese occupation but, when it looked to spill over into fighting, the Dalai Lama was implored by his advisers, and oracle, to flee his homeland, possibly forever.

### ROAD TO EXILE

Communist China had invaded in 1950, when the Dalai Lama (a Buddhist monk recognised as Tibet's head of state) was 15. He spent his rule protecting his people's interests, but always having to cooperate with the Chinese. In 1951, his delegation

to Beijing was made to officially cede control of Tibet.

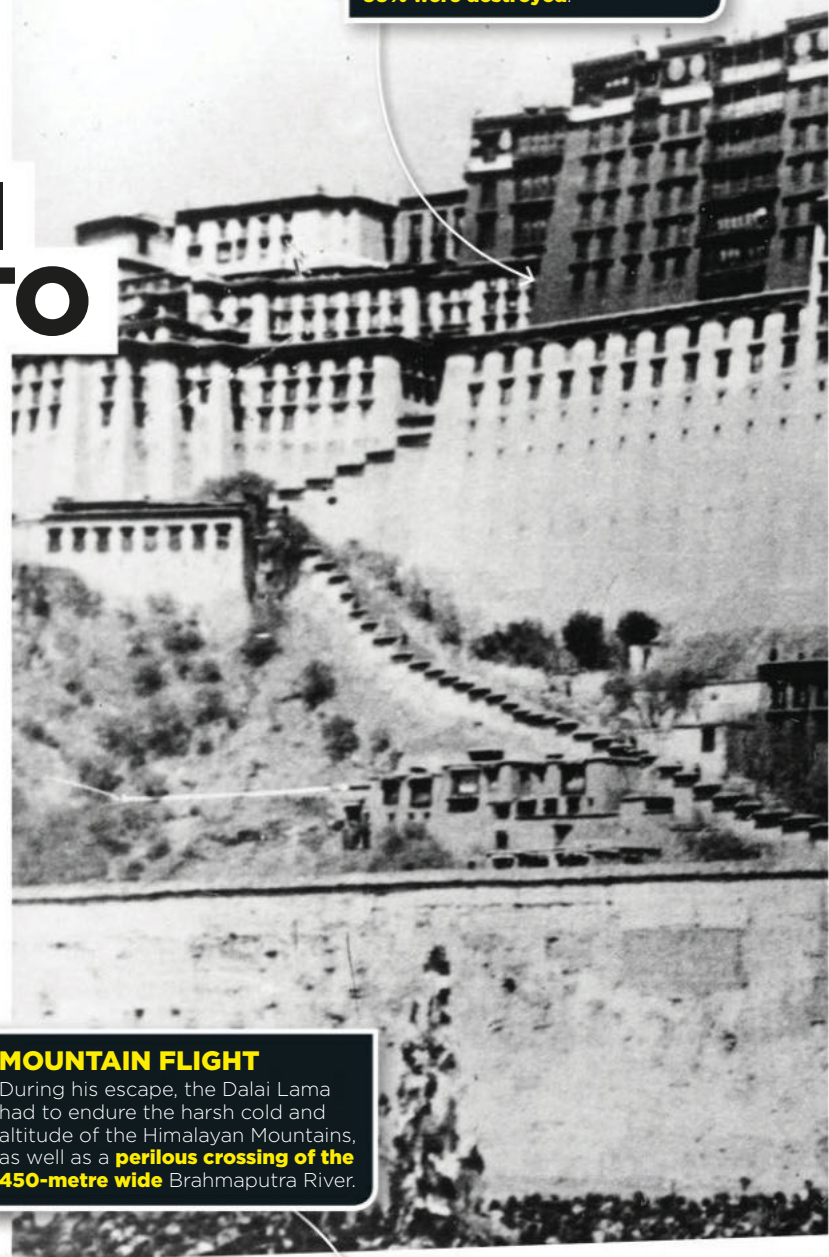
Relations worsened throughout the 1950s until the uprising, which ultimately failed. Fearing the Dalai Lama (23 at the time) would be abducted, he was advised to make for India. To escape the palace, he dressed as a soldier and, under cover of night, snuck through the crowd. With a small entourage, he embarked on a treacherous 15-day journey on foot and horseback across the Himalayas – travelling only after dark to avoid detection. On 31 March, the Dalai Lama arrived in India and was offered asylum.

### SPEAKING OUT

In the Dalai Lama's absence, the Chinese crackdown on the uprising had been ferocious. Some 80,000 were killed and the same number fled to India after their leader. In 1960, he formed a government-in-exile, which has been in place ever since. He has never gone back to Tibet. Instead, he has spent his life travelling the world, meeting national leaders, educating a wider audience on Buddhism and speaking out on the suffering of the Tibetans. ☉

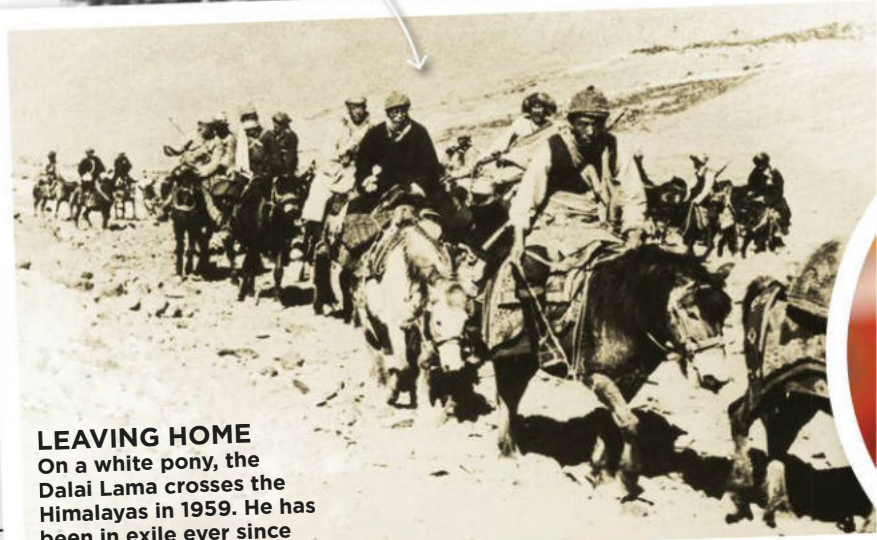
### CULTURAL REVOLUTION

The Chinese army fired shells at the palace, but caused little damage. Far worse was done during the Cultural Revolution, starting in 1966, when **Tibetan Buddhism was brutally repressed**. Of Tibet's 6,000 monasteries, **99% were destroyed**.



### MOUNTAIN FLIGHT

During his escape, the Dalai Lama had to endure the harsh cold and altitude of the Himalayan Mountains, as well as a **perilous crossing of the 450-metre wide** Brahmaputra River.



### LEAVING HOME

On a white pony, the Dalai Lama crosses the Himalayas in 1959. He has been in exile ever since

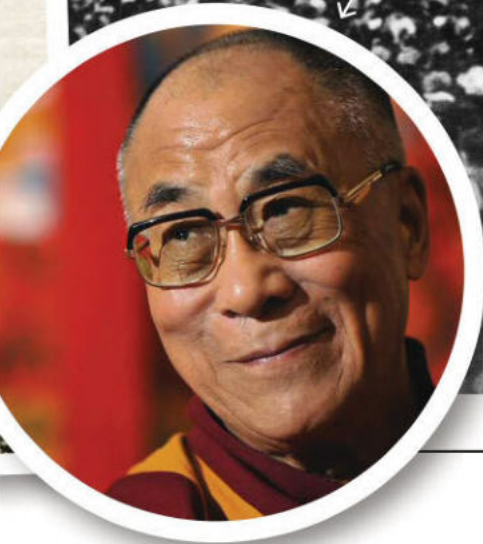


**PROTECT THE PALACE**  
A human barrier is formed around  
the Dalai Lama's palace

**DALAI LAMA NO 14**

In 1989, the Dalai Lama – the 14th since the 14th century – was **awarded the Nobel Peace Prize** for his campaign to end China's occupation. It is still illegal to have the Dalai Lama's photo or any of his writings in his homeland.

**“He embarked on a treacherous 15-day journey across the Himalayas”**





## THE EXTRAORDINARY TALE OF...

The figureheads of the trade unions, the **Tolpuddle Martyrs**

# 1834 SIX WORKERS SENT TO AUSTRALIA FOR SEEKING BETTER PAY

*A small group came together to fight against severe poverty and starvation, winning a great victory for workers everywhere...*

**L**ife for British agricultural workers in the early years of the 19th century was brutal. The hours were long, the work was backbreaking and it was all for a wage so small that it was barely enough to feed one person, let alone a family. With the Industrial Revolution sweeping the country (*see more on page 74*), new machines were gradually replacing human labourers, leaving a surplus workforce to compete for the few jobs remaining. This meant the wealthy landowners could pay whatever they wanted, knowing there would always be someone desperate enough to take any job dangled in front of them.

Many rural workers responded by flocking to over-populated, dirty cities where they hoped to eke out a meagre living in the factories. Others rioted or, in masked gangs, destroyed the threshing machines that were threatening their livelihoods.

In the small Dorset village of Tolpuddle, however, a small band of working men tried another tactic. By forming a union, they hoped that, together, they could stand up and demand better pay from the moneyed elite who held

all the power in the countryside. It was a peaceful and noble undertaking, but (in the short term) a doomed one.

### STARVING THE WORKERS

The average wage for workers at the time was ten shillings a week – not even enough for rent and staple foods. Yet in Tolpuddle, landowner James Frampton had cut pay time and time again until many were enduring on as little as six shillings, with threats of another cut to come. Such low wages, if not supplemented with other work, led to starvation levels of poverty.

In the early 1830s, a Methodist lay preacher named George Loveless was inspired to act. He established the Friendly Society of Agricultural Labourers with the aim of showing a united front against Frampton and redressing the unfair wages imposed on them. The group met either under a sycamore tree in the village or at the cottage of one of the group, Thomas Stanfield, and each new member would have to swear an oath of secrecy. This was intended to protect them from punishment – it turned out to be their undoing.

Since a change in the law a decade earlier, trade unions were no longer illegal, but they were still treated with suspicion by the rich and powerful, who considered organised protest as the first dangerous step towards all-out revolution. So when a group of men, led by Loveless, came to Frampton's home asking to be paid ten shillings a week, he knew that couldn't stand.

In February 1834, Frampton had Loveless arrested, along with his brother James, Stanfield and his son John, James Brine and James Hammett, after he had a spy infiltrate the society. The crime was their taking of secret oaths, which broke an obscure 1797 law concerning mutiny on ships at sea.

### POWER OF PROTEST

To keep control of the vast demonstration in April 1834, more than 5,000 special constables were sworn in and soldiers and artillery from the army were mustered.

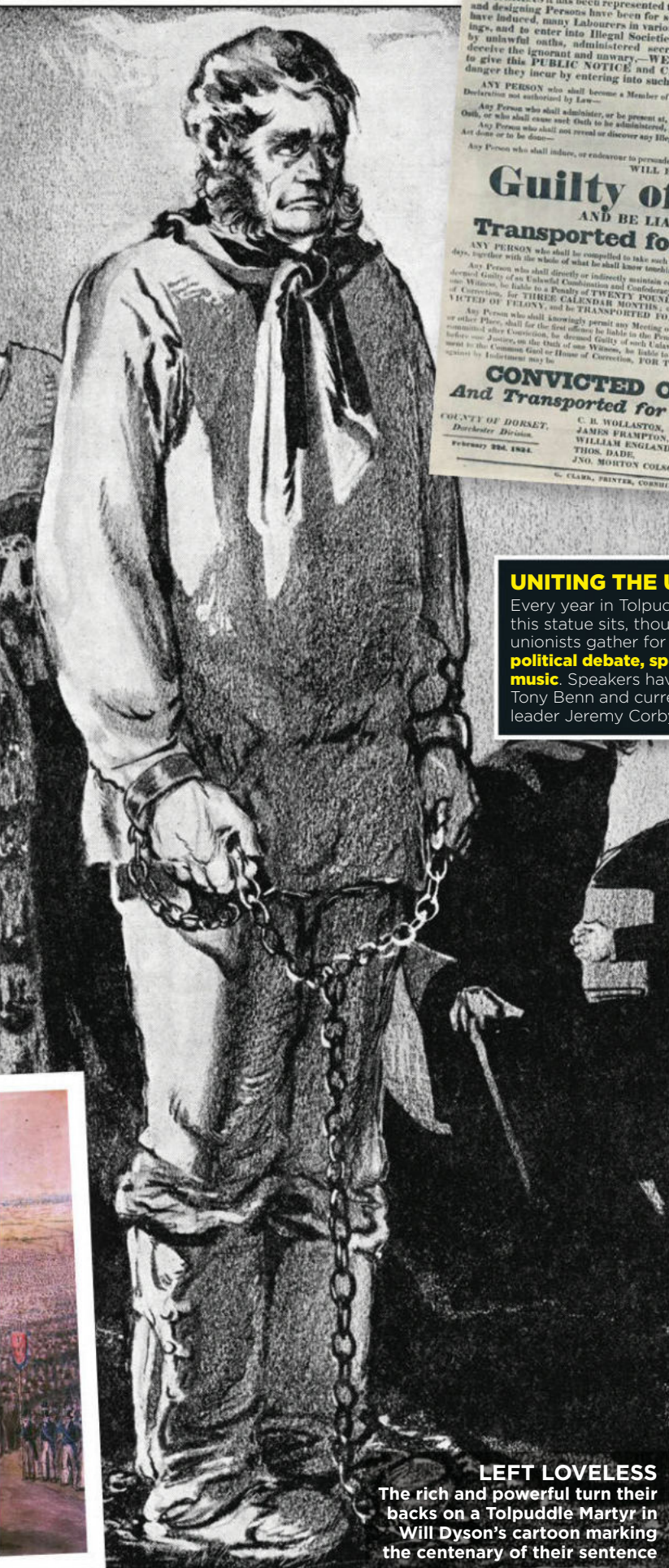
Some 100,000 people gathered in Copenhagen's Field, London, to protest the treatment of the Martyrs

**"We raise the watchword, liberty. We will, we will, we will be free!"**

*George Loveless scribbled these words on a scrap of paper, while in prison awaiting transportation to Australia*







# CAUTION.

WHEREAS it has been represented to us from several quarters, that mischievous and designing Persons have been for some time past, endeavouring to induce, and to enter into Illegal Societies or Unions, to which they bind themselves by unlawful oaths, administered secretly by Persons concealing, who artfully deceive the ignorant and unwary.—WE, the undersigned Justices think it our duty danger they incur by entering into such Societies.

ANY PERSON who shall become a Member of such a Society, or take any Oath, or assent to any Test or Declaration not authorized by Law—

Any Person who shall administer, or be present at, or consenting to the administering or taking any Unlawful Oath, or who shall cause such Oath to be administered, although not actually present at the time—

Any Person who shall not reveal or discover any Illegal Oath which may have been administered, or any Illegal Act done or to be done—

Any Person who shall induce, or endeavour to persuade any other Person to become a Member of such Societies, WILL BECOME

## Guilty of Felony, AND BE LIABLE TO BE Transported for Seven Years.

ANY PERSON who shall be compelled to take such an Oath, unless he shall declare the same within four days, together with the whole of what he shall know touching the same, will be liable to the same Penalty.

Any Person who shall directly or indirectly maintain correspondence or intercourse with some Society, will be deemed Guilty of an Unlawful Combination and Confederacy, and on Conviction before one Justice, will be liable to a Penalty of THIRTY POUNDS, or to be committed to the Common Gaol or House of Correction, for THREE CALENDAR MONTHS; or if proceeded against by Indictment, may be CONVICTED OF FELONY, and be TRANSPORTED FOR SEVEN YEARS.

Any Person who shall knowingly permit any Meeting of any such Society to be held in any House, Building, or other Place, shall for the first offence be liable to the Penalty of FIVE POUNDS; and for every other offence committed after Conviction, he deemed Guilty of such Unlawful Combination and Confederacy, and on Conviction before one Justice, on the Oath of one Witness, be liable to a Penalty of TWENTY POUNDS, or to be committed to the Common Gaol or House of Correction, for THREE CALENDAR MONTHS; or if proceeded against by Indictment, may be

## CONVICTED OF FELONY, And Transported for SEVEN YEARS.

COUNTY OF DORSET,  
Dorchester Division.  
February 22d. 1821.

C. H. WOLLASTON,  
JAMES FRAMPTON,  
WILLIAM ENGLAND,  
THOMAS DABE,  
JNO. MORTON COLSON.

HENRY FRAMPTON,  
RICHD. TUCKER STEWARD,  
WILLIAM R. CHURCHILL,  
AUGUSTUS FOSTER.

G. CLARK, PRINTER, CORNHILL, DORCHESTER.

### UNITING THE UNIONS

Every year in Tolpuddle, where this statue sits, thousands of trade unionists gather for a festival of political debate, speeches and music. Speakers have included Tony Benn and current Labour leader Jeremy Corbyn.

It was a tenuous charge at best, yet it was enough to keep Loveless and company detained for trial a month later.

### MAKING OF MARTYRS

As the jury was made up of landowners, including Frampton himself, and the judge was related to Frampton, the whole proceeding was biased, unjust and understandably swift. In his defence, Loveless was reported as declaring, "We have injured no man's reputation, character, person or property. We were uniting together to preserve ourselves, our wives and our children from utter degradation and starvation." His words fell on deaf ears and all six men were sentenced to transportation to Australia for seven years.

It was an extreme punishment, from which many never returned. The voyage was harsh enough and once there, prisoners would have to work in chain gangs in heat they hadn't experienced before.

But while the Tolpuddle men were still sailing to the other side of the world, their story was spreading across the country. Unions banded together and

the support for the 'Tolpuddle Martyrs' – as Loveless and the others became known – was instant and overwhelming. Within days of their conviction, thousands gathered for a meeting of the working classes.

That was nothing compared to the enormous demonstration held in London in April, where it is thought that 100,000 workers and their families assembled. A petition, signed by 800,000 people and so large that it had to be carried by 12 men, was presented to the Home Secretary – who hid from the crowds behind his curtains.

This was, for a while, the attitude of the whole government. But by March 1836, two years after the Martyrs were sentenced, the pressure finally told and full pardons were passed down. Loveless was the first one to arrive back in England, in June 1837. To this day, their ordeal is celebrated as a crucial moment in workers' rights and the foundation of modern trade unions. ☉

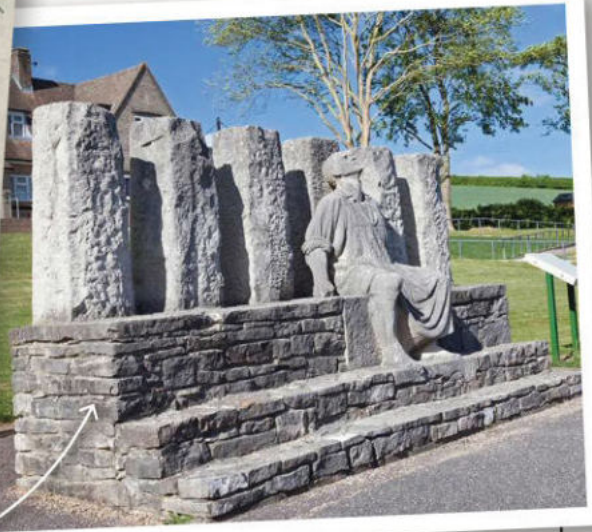


**WHAT DO YOU THINK?**  
Do you have a suggestion for our next Extraordinary Tale?

Email: [editor@historyrevealed.com](mailto:editor@historyrevealed.com)

### TOIL OF THE WORKERS

LEFT: Anyone found making an illegal oath risked transportation, this 1834 poster warns  
BELOW: In 2001, a statue commemorating the Martyrs was unveiled in Tolpuddle



**LEFT LOVELESS**  
The rich and powerful turn their backs on a Tolpuddle Martyr in Will Dyson's cartoon marking the centenary of their sentence



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Kubbet Duris, Gertrude Bell on horseback in foreground A\_340 © Gertrude Bell Archive, Newcastle University





**"WE CANNOT WALK ALONE"**  
28 August 1963: As they hold hands,  
Martin Luther King and the other  
leaders of the March On Washington  
For Jobs And Freedom make history



# MARTIN LUTHER KING AND THE MARCH ON WASHINGTON

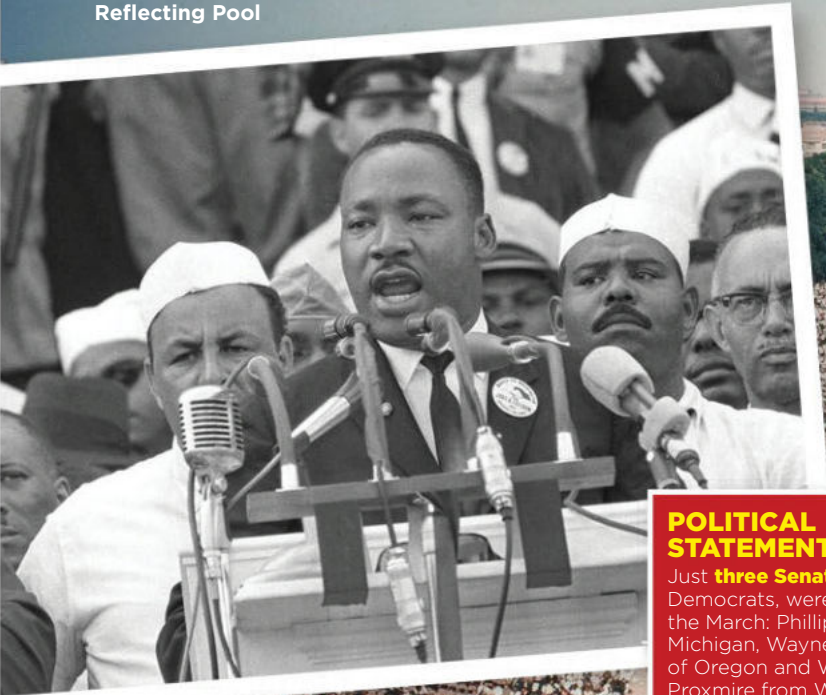
**Nige Tassell** shines a light on one of the Civil Rights Movement's biggest events, at which one pacifist pastor revealed his dream, and which would forever change the lives of millions...

GETTY X2



## STANDING FOR JUSTICE

BELOW: King addresses the marchers at the Lincoln Memorial MAIN: The view from the podium – 250,000 activists stand before the Washington Monument, surrounding the Lincoln Memorial Reflecting Pool



### POLITICAL STATEMENT

Just **three Senators**, all Democrats, were pictured at the March: Phillip Hart, from Michigan, Wayne Morse, of Oregon and William Proxmire from Wisconsin.



### “Five score”

Echoing Lincoln's words in his Gettysburg Address (“Four score and seven years ago...”) King began his speech at Washington “Five score years ago...”

With a podium weighed down by microphones in front of him, Dr Martin Luther King could be forgiven if he showed any sign of nerves. Behind him was a vast statue of Abraham Lincoln gazing down imperiously, the President who'd drawn the curtain on slavery in the US. In front of Dr King was a sight previously unseen by any human eye – a quarter of a million American citizens who'd descended upon the US capital for the historic March On Washington For Jobs And Freedom. And capturing the unprecedented events for a global audience were the massed, unblinking lenses of the world's media.

The next 17 minutes would arguably be the most significant of the civil rights leader's 34 years. In those few moments, he would deliver what is commonly regarded as one of the greatest pieces of public oratory ever recorded – what would become known as the ‘I Have A Dream’ speech. But there was no tremble or trepidation in his voice. This was his time, these were his people. The situation and the audience were in his pocket. Towards the end of his speech, King abandoned his notes and gazed out over the sea of faces gathered before the

Lincoln Memorial. Reacting to encouragement from the gospel singer Mahalia Jackson (“Tell them about the dream, Martin!”), King embarked on the now-legendary unscripted passage with its hope-saturated refrain – “I have a dream...”.

Here, on the baking Wednesday afternoon of 28 August 1963, those closing seconds of King's speech would become a defining moment for the Civil Rights Movement, one almost as significant as Lincoln putting his pen to the Emancipation Proclamation 100 years earlier. As much as Lincoln advanced the cause of black Americans with one quick action, so too did King with a confident, unambiguous speech that spoke right to the heart of middle America, of black and of white. And his words bore quick fruit. Within a year, and after a recent history of race relations pockmarked by brutal violence and murder, the Civil Rights Act was passed by Congress.

### SON OF A PREACHER MAN

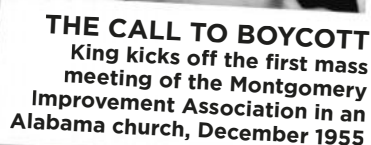
The events of that high-summer afternoon confirmed King as the figurehead of the Civil Rights Movement. A glance at the shape of his early life might have suggested this rise to have been inevitable. His preacher father – Martin

Luther King Sr – had shown great opposition to the segregationist laws under which black Americans, particularly those in the family's native South, were forced to live. An incident where King Sr refused to acknowledge a traffic officer who had referred to him as “Boy” was but one episode that would crystallise the younger King's calling.

Allied to this sense of gross injustice was a notable precociousness. Born in Atlanta, Georgia, in 1929, King was not only gifted academically – he entered college two years early and graduated at the tender age of 19 – but he also possessed remarkable public speaking skills, winning several debating contests.

And then there was his unstinting faith. In 1954, aged just 25, he became pastor of a Baptist church in Montgomery, Alabama. His religious conviction was his backbone. Indeed, he himself believed that this faith both outscored and underpinned his grasp of social justice. “Before I was a civil rights leader,” he would later declare, “I was a preacher of the Gospel. This was my first calling and it still remains my greatest commitment.” For a man who was the symbol of such a crashing tidal wave of societal change, this is some admission.





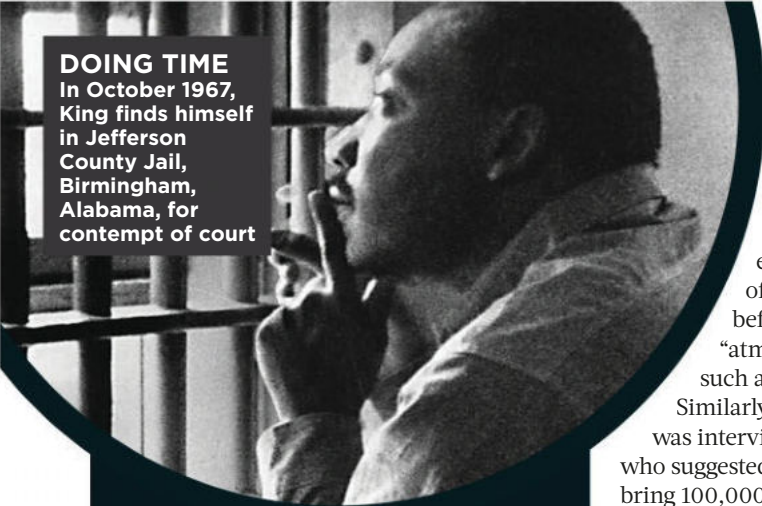
Planning for the March On Washington began in late 1962 but, thanks to the subsequent brutal events of Birmingham – and many other cities across the Southern states – the mass protest in the capital the following August wasn't before time. Born out of frustration with the inertia of the White House when it came to change for black Americans (King described John F Kennedy's commitment to civil rights as "tokenism"), the march was

**“THERE WAS NO TREMBLE IN HIS VOICE. THIS WAS HIS TIME, THESE WERE HIS PEOPLE”**

States.” Without the teachings of Gandhi as inspiration (principles, in King’s eyes, “As inescapable as the law of gravitation”), the civil rights struggle could, and likely would, have headed down a much more violent avenue.



**DOING TIME**  
In October 1967,  
King finds himself  
in Jefferson  
County Jail,  
Birmingham,  
Alabama, for  
contempt of court



## LIVING IN FEAR

### Death threats, bombings and smear campaigns...

"You are a colossal fraud and an evil, vicious one at that." When Martin Luther King read these words in an anonymous letter sent to him in 1964, he might have dismissed them as those of a disaffected, lone crank. However, it was one in a series of letters written by FBI agents, who were seeking to discredit him by publicly revealing his extramarital affairs. This particular letter took a sinister tone, clearly suggesting King take his own life. "There is only one thing left for you to do. You know what it is. You have just 34 days in which to do [it]."

Following the March On Washington in August 1963, the FBI ramped up its scrutiny of the man an internal memo labelled "the most dangerous and effective Negro leader in the country". FBI Chief J Edgar Hoover was given approval - by the Attorney General, President Kennedy's brother Robert - to bug phones in King's office, home and hotel rooms, ostensibly to uncover alleged Communist sympathies. But all the tapes revealed was King's clandestine sexual encounters, which became the subject of the FBI's policy of smear and blackmail.

King was also targeted by various police departments. No stranger to the cell, he was arrested some 30 times while protesting. Often the punishment would grossly outweigh the 'crime'. Once, he received a four-month jail sentence for participating in a sit-in at an Atlanta restaurant.

The pacifist was subjected to several physical attacks, too. He was stabbed, almost-fatally, at a book signing in 1958, and stoned by white protesters on a march in Chicago in 1966. Unsurprisingly, the Ku Klux Klan plotted numerous assassinations - both his home in Alabama and a motel he was staying in were the sites of bombings.

< viewed suspiciously by both the Oval Office and certain elements of white society. At one of the planning meetings the month before, Kennedy had talked of the "atmosphere of intimidation" that such a mass gathering would create.

Similarly, on the eve of the march, King was interviewed on NBC by an interviewer who suggested that it would be "Impossible to bring 100,000 militant Negroes into Washington without incident and possibly riots".

### FEARING THE WORST

It would seem the authorities shared the view that violence was inevitable. Local hospitals cancelled non-urgent operations and stocked up on blood supplies. Jails transferred prisoners to out-of-town facilities to free up cells. And 2,000 National Guardsmen, along with 3,000 additional soldiers, were drafted in to deal with the feared bloodbath.

But the bloodbath never came. In fact, there were just three arrests all day - and the detainees were all white. This was an

extraordinary statistic for an extraordinary day, one where the number of attendees vastly overwhelmed expectations. They came from near and far, travelling night and day, by bus, train, car and plane. From New York City alone, came 450 specially chartered buses.

And they came in peace. They weren't the militants the media had filled their headlines with. They were non-violent black Americans voicing their concerns about social and economic conditions, and a significant proportion - possibly up to 25 per cent - were white Americans. They were united in their search and support for a more equal, more just United States. On this summer afternoon, Washington's sizzling sidewalks filled with song, more often than not the Civil Rights Movement's unofficial anthem *We Shall Overcome*. They marched in solidarity, their placards demanding change. They called for "Decent Housing Now!" or declared "We March For Integrated Schools".



**"THEY CAME FROM NEAR  
AND FAR, TRAVELLING NIGHT  
AND DAY, BY BUS, TRAIN, CAR  
AND PLANE"**



### EXCESSIVE FORCE

May 1963: A police dog attacks a 17-year-old civil rights demonstrator in Birmingham, Alabama





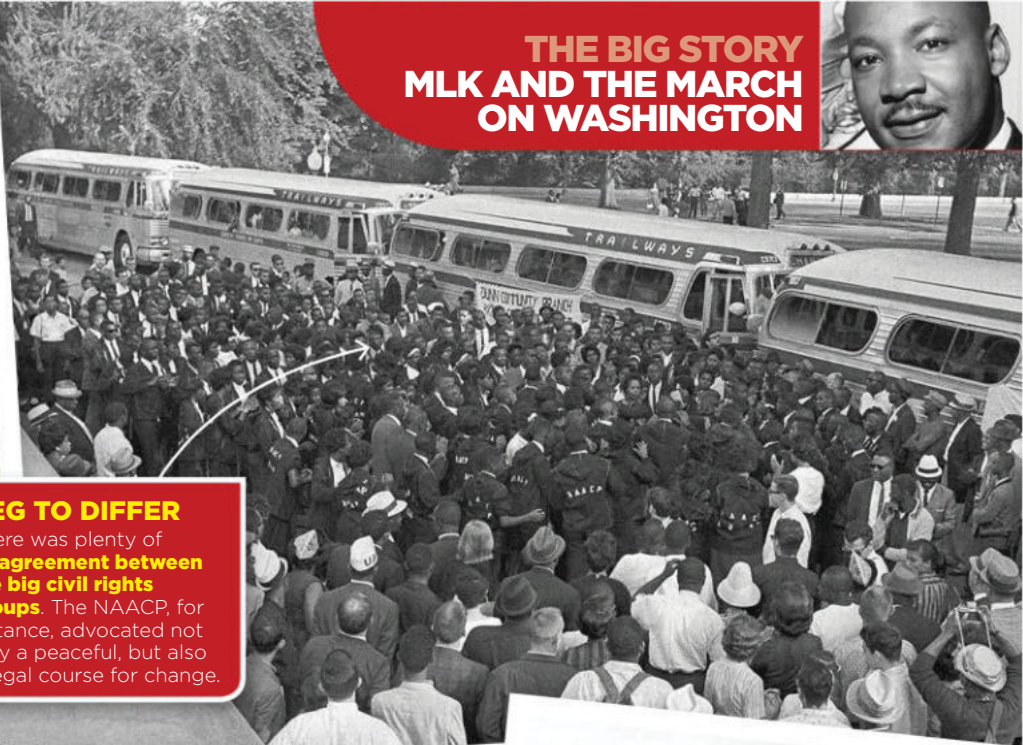
**UNITED FRONT**  
Up to a quarter of those who marched on Washington were white, among them, this woman and blind man

## THE BIG STORY MLK AND THE MARCH ON WASHINGTON



### BEG TO DIFFER

There was plenty of disagreement between the big civil rights groups. The NAACP, for instance, advocated not only a peaceful, but also a legal course for change.



Others pleaded for employment laws that "Abolish hate at the hiring gate".

There was music up on the speakers' platform too – whether gospel singers like Mahalia Jackson or young folk acts like Bob Dylan, Joan Baez or Peter, Paul and Mary. Alongside the speech-makers from the 'Big Six' civil rights groups who'd organised the event, there was also the odd unexpected contribution. The actor Burt Lancaster, for instance, praised the crowd for "Helping us to redefine, in the middle of this dangerous century, what is meant by the American Revolution". As they listened, marchers cooled off by bathing their feet in the Reflecting Pool, the 618-metre-long water feature situated between the Lincoln Memorial and the Washington Monument obelisk. Some 80,000 of these marchers would have refuelled themselves with the 50-cent packed lunches that had been provided.

**685 miles**

The distance that activist Ledger Smith roller skated, from Chicago, Illinois, to reach the March on Washington. His journey took ten days.



### SONG OF PEACE

TOP TO BOTTOM: The NAACP group from Wilmington, North Carolina, sing upon their arrival; Folk singer Joan Baez performs for the crowd; A boy sells papers to the march-goers

## SELMA TO MONTGOMERY

The real campaign behind the award-winning film

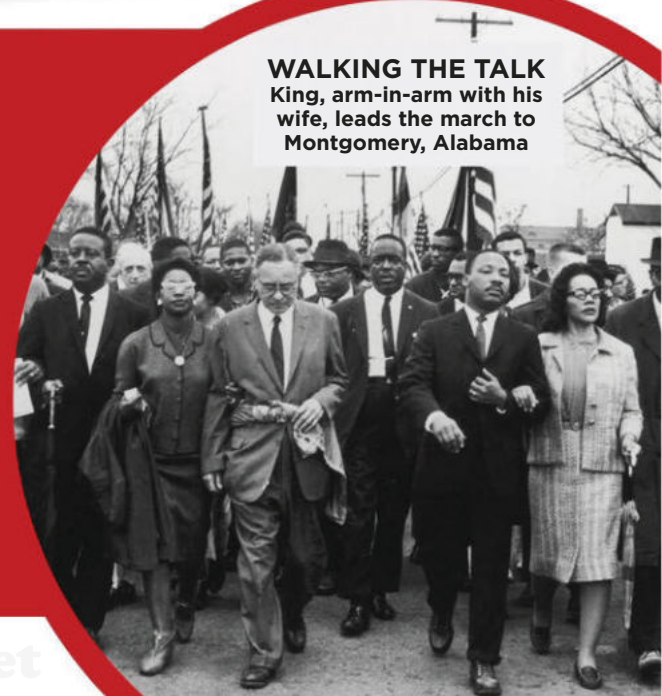
One of King's most potent campaigns was the five-day, 54-mile freedom march he led from the Alabama town of Selma to the state capital, Montgomery, in March 1965. The protest was a reaction to the death, at the hands of a State Trooper, of a local church deacon – Jimmie Lee Jackson – during a peaceful protest.

The first attempt to march was repelled by local law-enforcers, who attacked the marchers with batons and tear gas in a sour episode known as Bloody Sunday. A second attempted march was also prevented, before

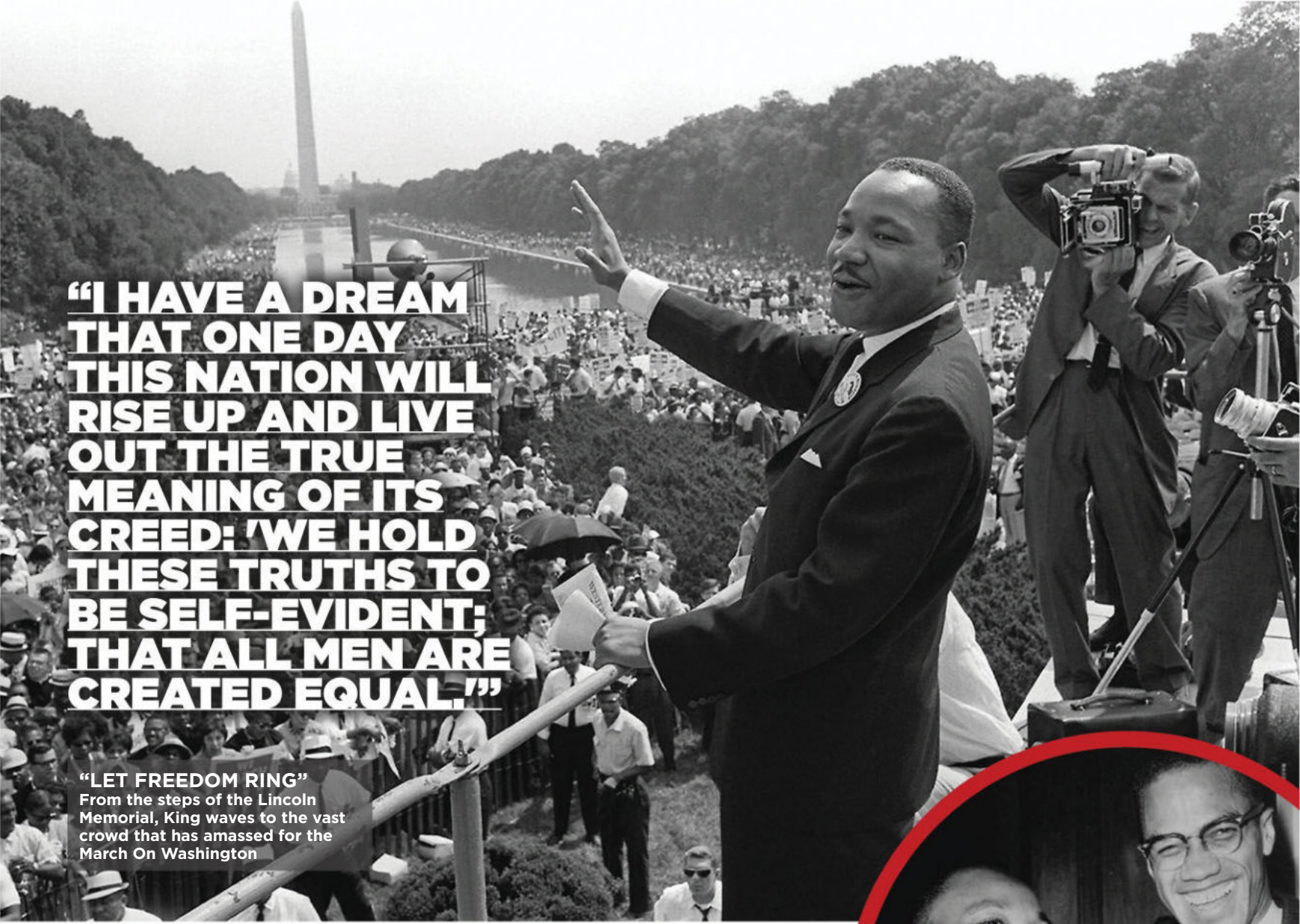
a federal order demanded that a third march be permitted to reach Montgomery unimpeded.

On arrival, a triumphant King took to the steps of the Alabama State Capitol building and, less than six months later, President Lyndon Johnson signed the Voting Rights Act. On the eve of its 50th anniversary, the march became the subject of the multi-award-winning movie *Selma* (2014), directed by Ava DuVernay.

**WALKING THE TALK**  
King, arm-in-arm with his wife, leads the march to Montgomery, Alabama





A large black and white photograph of Martin Luther King Jr. speaking at the March on Washington. He is standing on a platform, gesturing with his right hand raised, and holding a paper in his left. A massive crowd is visible in the background, and the Washington Monument stands prominently in the distance. Several photographers with cameras are positioned to the right of King.

**"I HAVE A DREAM  
THAT ONE DAY  
THIS NATION WILL  
RISE UP AND LIVE  
OUT THE TRUE  
MEANING OF ITS  
CREED: 'WE HOLD  
THESE TRUTHS TO  
BE SELF-EVIDENT;  
THAT ALL MEN ARE  
CREATED EQUAL.'"**

**"LET FREEDOM RING"**

From the steps of the Lincoln Memorial, King waves to the vast crowd that has amassed for the March On Washington

## AFTER THE MARCH

The Civil Rights Movement still had a long way to go

Despite its totemic place in the timeline of the Civil Rights Movement, the March On Washington didn't kick the door to progress wide open. While the symbolic impact of the day was undeniably strong, this didn't translate into the congressional support that President Kennedy needed for his (admittedly belated) civil rights legislation. It was only in the wake of Kennedy's assassination three months after the march that his successor, Lyndon Johnson, was able to persuade Congress to pass the Civil Rights Act as a memorial to the late President.

In 1964, Malcolm X – previously spokesman for the separatist Nation Of Islam – made conciliatory moves to become part of the Movement, offering support to any organisation that agreed to the principle of armed self-defence. He even had a cordial meeting with King


– although the vehemently non-violent pastor refused to alter his stance.

Malcolm X's brand of black nationalism certainly gave the Movement more of an edge. As he famously declared, "It'll be ballots or it'll be bullets". Having moved towards a more placatory position (albeit one that still refused to embrace King's brand of non-violent civil disobedience), Malcolm X was gunned down in February 1965 by three Nation Of Islam members. "I think it is unfortunate for the black nationalist movement," said the integrationist King of the murder. "I think it is unfortunate for the health of our nation."

Malcolm X's death was far from the only example of violence in the years following the March On Washington. These times were pockmarked by attacks from the Ku Klux Klan on black Americans and white civil rights volunteers, the most notorious

of which involved the murders of three activists in 1964, the basis for the film *Mississippi Burning* (1988).

After the Voting Rights Act was passed in 1965 (see *Selma to Montgomery*, p37), the next target of injustice for the Civil Rights Movement was that of fair housing. It was a toxic subject, which was debated about and delayed for a lengthy period of time. It would only be after King's assassination, in 1968, that this legislation would finally be approved by Congress.

A circular inset photograph showing Martin Luther King Jr. and Malcolm X smiling together. King is on the left, looking towards X, and X is on the right, looking at the camera.

**JOINING FORCES**  
King and his former critic, Malcolm X, smile for the camera in Washington on 26 March 1964





### OUT OF SHOT

The **photographer behind this image**, Joseph Louw, was staying just three motel rooms down from King on the fateful day. Louw said of the moment: **"I knew I must record it for the world to see."**

Not everyone was in a favourable frame of mind, though. On the programme of speakers, women were very much underrepresented, while more militant voices were denied a platform for being too outspoken.

The most forthright voice of dissent belonged to Malcolm X. He was the spokesman for the separatism-favouring Nation Of Islam, and he denounced the day's events as the "Farce On Washington". From a distance, he disapproved of what he saw as the co-option of the protest by both JFK's administration and white liberals. "It's just like when you have some coffee that's too black," he complained, "which means it's too strong. What do you do? You integrate it with cream. You make it weak. But if you pour too much cream in, you won't even know you ever had coffee."

Malcolm X also railed against the controlled nature of the event. "They told those Negroes when to hit town, how to come, where to stop, what sign to carry, what song to sing... And then told them to get out of town before sundown." He had a point; the marchers had been asked to vacate the capital by nightfall.

## MONUMENTAL DAY

To whatever extent the federal government had imposed itself on the original vision for the day, the impact was felt strongly by middle America, thanks to round-the-hour live coverage provided by CBS and regular updates from other channels, such as NBC. Indeed, an NBC news special named the March as nothing short of "One of the most historic days in the nation's history". The power of non-violent protest – at least in symbolic terms – couldn't be denied, while King's fluent, fluid rhetoric put the legislators on the back foot.

As King delivered his final "I have a dream..." refrain, Abraham Lincoln – or his marble likeness, at least – appeared to bestow approval on the pastor's words. Both applied principle to a fundamental fissure in a society founded on democracy and equality. Both forever changed the direction and shape of American society. And, most poignantly of all, both would ultimately succumb to the assassin's bullet. ☹

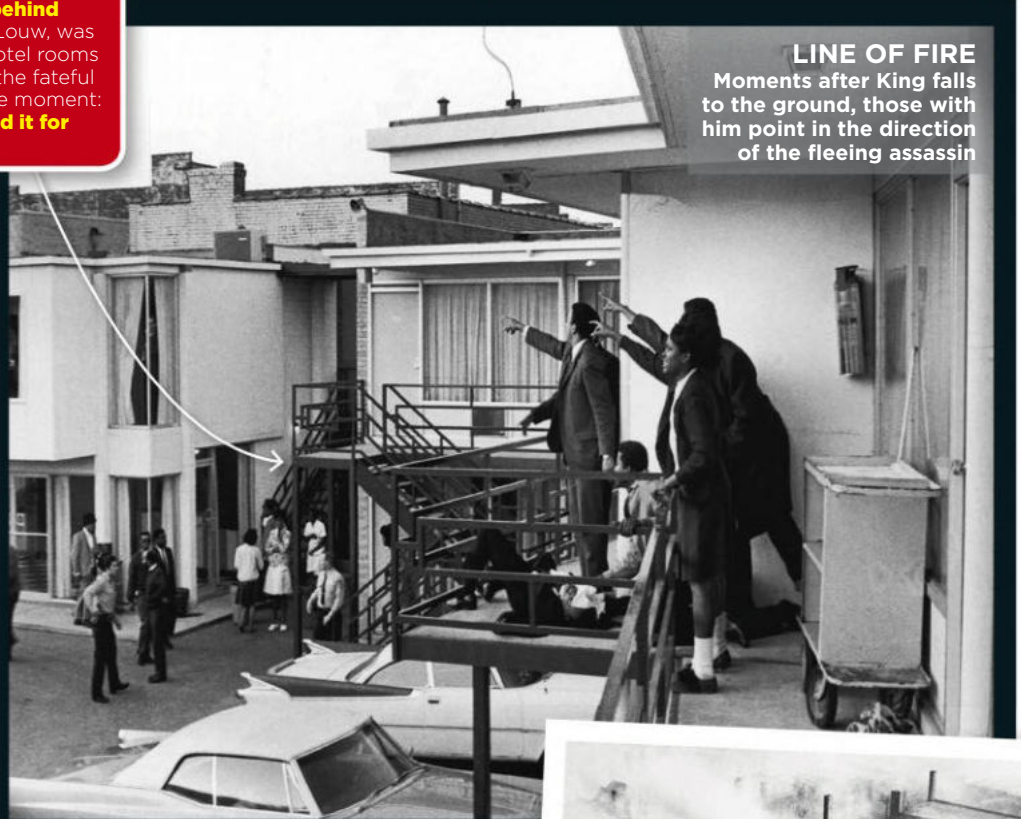
## GET HOOKED

### WATCH

Martin Luther King's 'I Have a Dream' speech – the leader's 17 minutes of extraordinarily poignant and powerful words at Washington can be watched online at [bit.ly/1LFkVm0](http://bit.ly/1LFkVm0)

### READ

*The King Years: Historic Moments In The Civil Rights Movement* (2013), by Taylor Branch – the Pulitzer Prize-winning author's fourth book on King – recounts the essential moments of the Civil Rights Movement.



### LINE OF FIRE

Moments after King falls to the ground, those with him point in the direction of the fleeing assassin

## THE DEATH OF A DREAM

After King's murder, his followers erupted in grief

Just two days before his assassination, Mahatma Gandhi had declared: "If I am to die by the bullet of a madman, I must die smiling." On the eve of his own death, King's words were as prophetic and defiant as those of his guru. "I've seen the Promised Land," he declared in his final public speech in Memphis, "[but] I may not get there with you." His flight to Tennessee that day had been delayed because of a bomb threat. "I'm so happy tonight. I'm not worried about anything. I'm not fearing any man."

In the early evening of the following day – 4 April 1968 – King stepped onto the balcony of the Lorraine Motel in Memphis to talk to a colleague stood in the car park below. A single shot felled him. The first police on the scene were those undertaking surveillance on King from across the street. After emergency surgery at a nearby hospital, he was pronounced dead an hour later.

On the nights immediately following the announcement of King's death, more than 100 cities across the United States



**EXPLOSIVE REACTION**  
A business district in Chicago, Illinois, is targeted by rioters in the wake of King's death

exploded into riots, resulting in widespread damage and destruction – and the loss of a further 40 lives. President Lyndon Johnson acted swiftly to mobilise the National Guard, reasoning with the Mayor of Chicago, Richard Daley, that "I'd rather move them and not need them, than need them and not have them". Johnson also acted swiftly in the political arena, urging the passing of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 just seven days after the assassination, safeguarding equal access to fair housing.

While conspiracy theories about King's assassination were rife (especially in light of the FBI's apparent obsession with him), escaped convict James Earl Ray was arrested at Heathrow Airport two months later and convicted of the murder in March 1969.



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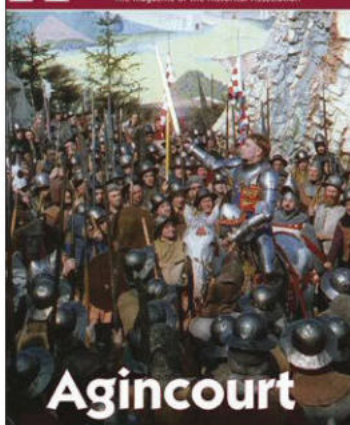
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FOR THE GLORY  
OF GOD  
How realistic are films  
like 2005's *Kingdom  
of Heaven* (2005)?

THIS MONTH'S  
**BIG  
STORY**

# THE CRUSADES

## WHAT'S THE STORY?

**W**hen, in 1095, the Pope called upon Western Christians to save their brothers in the Middle East from the advance of Islam, people of all backgrounds – knights, peasants, idealists and adventurers – answered his call.

This was the beginning of the Crusades – two centuries of warfare that would help to sow the seeds of 'jihad', the Holy War against those who pose a threat to Islam.

**Julian Humphrys** reveals the story of the fight for the Holy Land, from its origins to its far-reaching legacy...

WorldMags.net

## NOW READ ON...

### NEED TO KNOW

- 1 The Crusades in a Nutshell **p36**
- 2 The Theatre of War **p38**
- 3 Meet the Crusaders **p40**
- 4 On the Battlefield **p42**
- 5 The Legacy **p44**



# THE CRUSADES IN A NUTSHELL

*What sent Christian armies to the East?*

**T**he era of we think of as the Crusades began in November 1095, when Pope Urban II proposed a military expedition to seize Jerusalem from the Muslims. About 60,000 men, mainly from France, Flanders and Germany, marched into Asia Minor. In 1097, they defeated the Turks at Dorylaeum and, two years later, captured Jerusalem. The victorious Crusaders founded four new states in the eastern Mediterranean: Edessa, Antioch, Tripoli and the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem (see map on page 39).

It soon became apparent that these remote new kingdoms had a chronic shortage of men. Many of those who had taken part in the Crusade had gone home, leaving behind barely enough troops to defend, let alone extend, their newly conquered lands. The Kingdom of Jerusalem never pushed its frontiers to the natural barriers of the deserts to the east and south. It remained nothing more than a small coastal strip, all but surrounded by enemies.

However, for more than 50 years, those Muslim enemies were far from united. As rivals themselves, they did not co-ordinate their opposition to the Christians, although they did recapture Edessa in 1144 and see off the Second Crusade in the late 1140s. All that changed in the 1170s when, through a mixture of warfare and diplomacy, Sultans Nur al-Din and Saladin succeeded in uniting the Muslim Middle East. Hopes of further Christian conquests were now a dim and distant memory and Jerusalem fell to Saladin in 1187.

Helped by sporadic Crusades (which were often launched in response to some military setback) the Western Christians hung on for another century. When possible, they took advantage of divisions among the Muslims but, when the Mamelukes (a dynasty of former slave soldiers) seized power in Egypt, the writing was on the wall. After defeating the Mongols, the Mamelukes turned their attention to the Western Christians. In 1291, Acre, the last great Crusader bastion fell to the Mamelukes. Western Christianity's time in the Holy Land was over.

## OUT OF TIME

When Pope Urban II died in 1099, **Jerusalem had just been captured** by the Crusaders, but he died before the news reached him.

600

The weight in pounds of stone balls shot at Saone castle by Saladin in 1188

**“THE KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM WAS ALL BUT SURROUNDED BY ENEMIES”**

## AT A GLANCE THE NINE QUESTS

*Each of the nine Crusades had its own specific mission and was led by different men, who met with varying levels of success...*



### FIRST CRUSADE

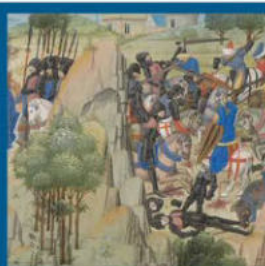
**WHEN:** 1095-99

**AIM:** Support Byzantine Empire against Turks and take Jerusalem from Muslim hands

**WHO:** Franks led by knight Godfrey de Bouillon and others

**WHERE:** Anatolia and the Holy Land

**OUTCOME:** Capture of Jerusalem and establishment of Crusader states



### SECOND CRUSADE

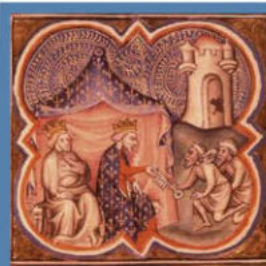
**WHEN:** 1147-49

**AIM:** Support struggling Crusader kingdoms against Turks, and capture Damascus

**WHO:** Louis VII of France and Conrad III of Germany

**WHERE:** Anatolia and Syria

**OUTCOME:** Failure



### THIRD CRUSADE

**WHEN:** 1189-92

**AIM:** Support Latin Kingdom after its defeat by Saladin and recapture Jerusalem

**WHO:** Philip II of France and Richard I (the Lionheart) of England

**WHERE:** Holy Land

**RESULT:** Saladin's conquests halted and Acre recaptured, but Jerusalem remains in Muslim control



### FOURTH CRUSADE

**WHEN:** 1202-04

**AIM:** Recapture Jerusalem

**WHO:** France, Holy Roman Empire, Venice

**WHERE:** Byzantine Empire

**RESULT:** Financial difficulties result in diversion to Constantinople, which is sacked by the Crusaders

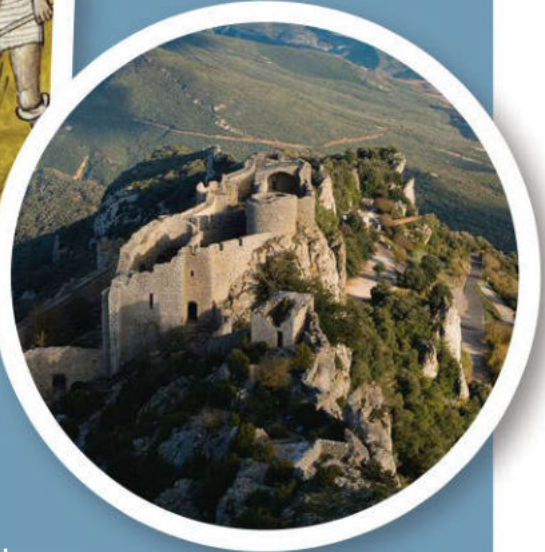


**HOLY MISSION**  
Pope Urban II calls upon the Christian kingdoms to take up arms in 1095



## ON THE CONTINENT

LEFT: French heretics are burned in the 13th-century Albigensian Crusade  
BELOW: The former Cathar stronghold of the Château de Peyrepertuse in the Pyrenees



## WESTERN BATTLES CRUSADING IN EUROPE

It is popularly thought that the Crusades were Christian attempts to capture or defend Jerusalem – Jesus Christ's place of death. But in fact, crusading was never simply confined to the Holy Land. As early as 1114, a crusade was launched to recapture the Mediterranean Balearic Islands from Muslim hands while Crusaders from England, Germany and Flanders helped the King of Portugal retake Lisbon from the Moors in 1147.

In 1209, Pope Innocent III instigated what became known as the Albigensian Crusade against the Cathars – a heretical Christian sect that thrived in Languedoc, France. In a brutal, 20-year war, a largely French force defeated the Cathars and their protectors and conquered

the area.

They then installed the Inquisition to root out further heresy.

The Church also preached successful crusades against the Pagans of eastern Europe and the Baltic. A number of military monastic orders bore the brunt of the fighting there, including the Livonian Brothers of the Sword and, particularly, the Teutonic Knights. This order of warriors switched its main activities from the Holy Land and carved out a state of its own in what would later become Prussia. Crusading in the Baltic proved particularly popular with the aristocracy of Europe – Henry Bolingbroke, the future King Henry IV of England, twice fought for the cause in the 1390s.



### FIFTH CRUSADE

**WHEN:** 1213-21

**AIM:** Conquer Egypt as prelude to recapture of Jerusalem

**WHO:** Holy Roman Empire, France and others

**WHERE:** Egypt

**RESULT:** Crusaders capture Damietta but are then forced to surrender



### SIXTH CRUSADE

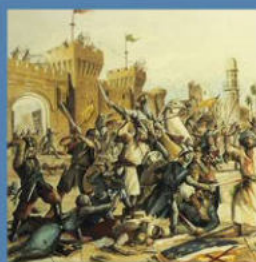
**WHEN:** 1228-29

**AIM:** Recapture Jerusalem and other holy places

**WHO:** Holy Roman Emperor Frederick II

**WHERE:** Holy Land

**RESULT:** Jerusalem regained largely through diplomacy, and remains in Christian hands until 1244



### SEVENTH CRUSADE

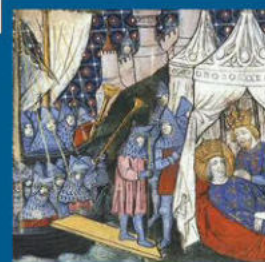
**WHEN:** 1248-54

**AIM:** As on Fifth Crusade: to conquer Egypt as prelude to recapture of Jerusalem

**WHO:** Louis IX of France

**WHERE:** Egypt

**RESULT:** Complete defeat of Crusaders. Louis IX is captured and later ransomed.



### EIGHTH CRUSADE

**WHEN:** 1270

**AIM:** Capture Tunis to provide base for attack on Egypt

**WHO:** Louis IX of France

**WHERE:** North Africa

**RESULT:** Louis IX dies and the siege of Tunis is abandoned



### NINTH CRUSADE

**WHEN:** 1271-72

**AIM:** Support remains of Kingdom of Jerusalem and the besieged city of Acre

**WHO:** Prince Edward of England, Charles I of Naples and others

**WHERE:** Holy Land

**RESULT:** Muslims lift siege of Acre, ten-year truce agreed with Mamelukes



# THE THEATRE OF WAR

*Crusaders crossed thousands of miles to reach the sites of their holy battles*

**T**he impact of the Crusades was felt right across the Mediterranean region, as Crusading armies marched through Europe or headed to the coast to reach the ships that would transport them to the Middle East and elsewhere.

Crusading activity wasn't only restricted to the Holy Land. Papal-endorsed fighting took place in Egypt, modern-day Turkey and North Africa, while Crusades were also launched closer to home in Spain and Portugal, the Baltic and France (see *Crusading in Europe*, page 37).

## WORK OF ART

For its **Burgundian Romanesque** design as well as its historic significance, Vézelay Abbey is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.



The small French town of Vézelay

## VÉZELAY

This important religious site has a hill-top Abbey that, so it was believed, held the relics of Mary Magdalene. The French Abbot St Bernard of Clairvaux preached the Second Crusade at Vézelay in 1146 and, in 1190, the English and French factions of the Third Crusade rendezvoused there before setting off for the Holy Land.



Crusaders ready their ships at Aigues-Mortes

## AIGUES-MORTES

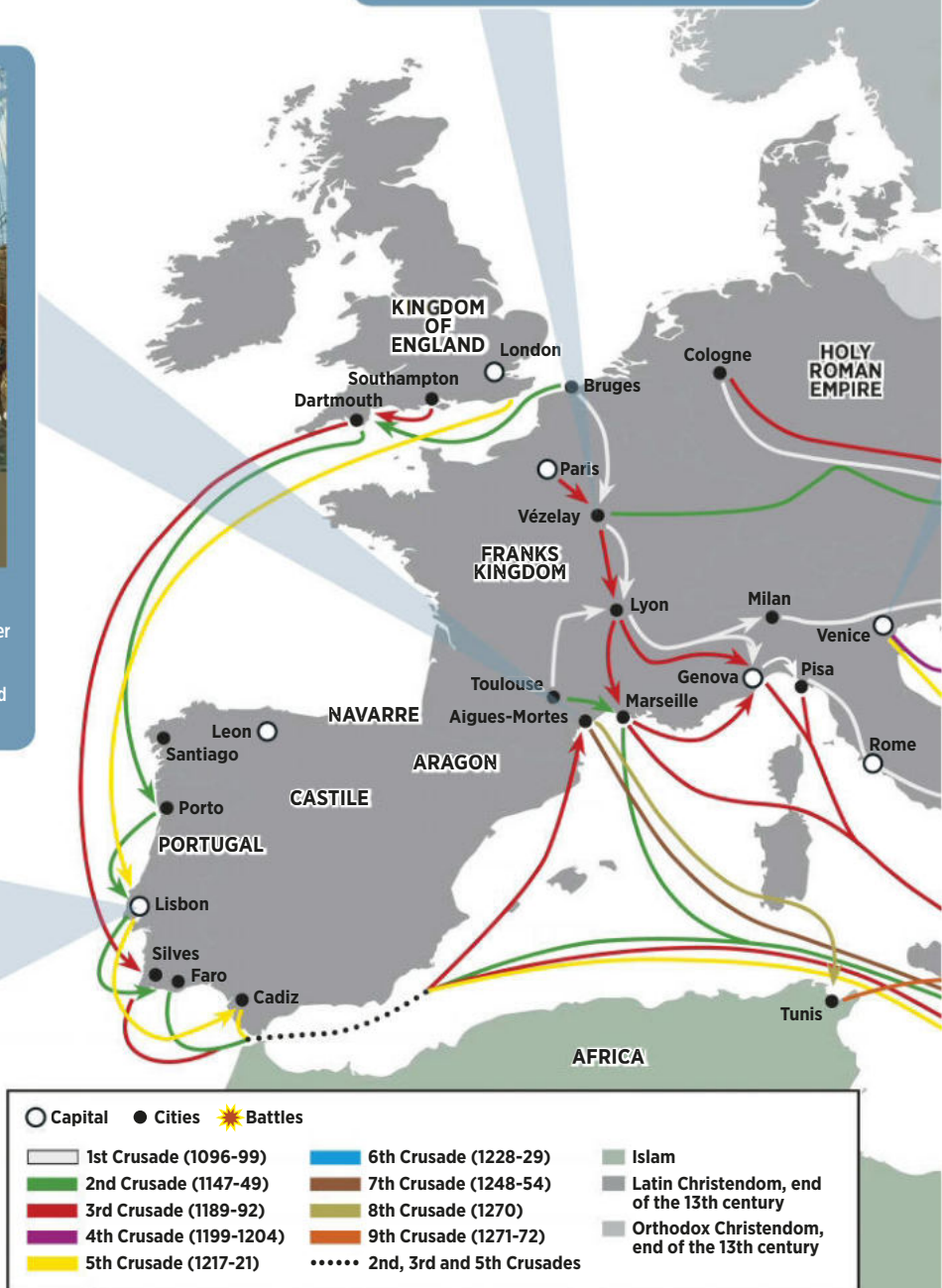
Founded by Louis IX, in 1240, this port provided access to the sea at a time when his brother and rival Charles (King of Naples and Aragon) occupied the coast to the east and south. Louis launched his two Crusades of 1248 and 1270 from Aigues-Mortes. The city walls (which still survive) were finished by his son Philip the Fair in 1302. When Philip suppressed the order of the Knights Templar in 1307, 45 of the warriors were imprisoned here.

## LISBON

In 1147, bad weather forced a fleet of ships carrying a multi-national force of Crusaders bound for the Holy Land to stop on the Portuguese coast at Porto. King Alfonso I of Portugal met them and persuaded them to help him recapture the city of Lisbon, which was held by the Moors. A siege began on 1 July and, on 21 October, the starving defenders agreed to surrender. The city was then thoroughly sacked.



São Jorge Castle, Lisbon, Portugal







### The Venetians and the Crusaders take Zara

#### VENICE

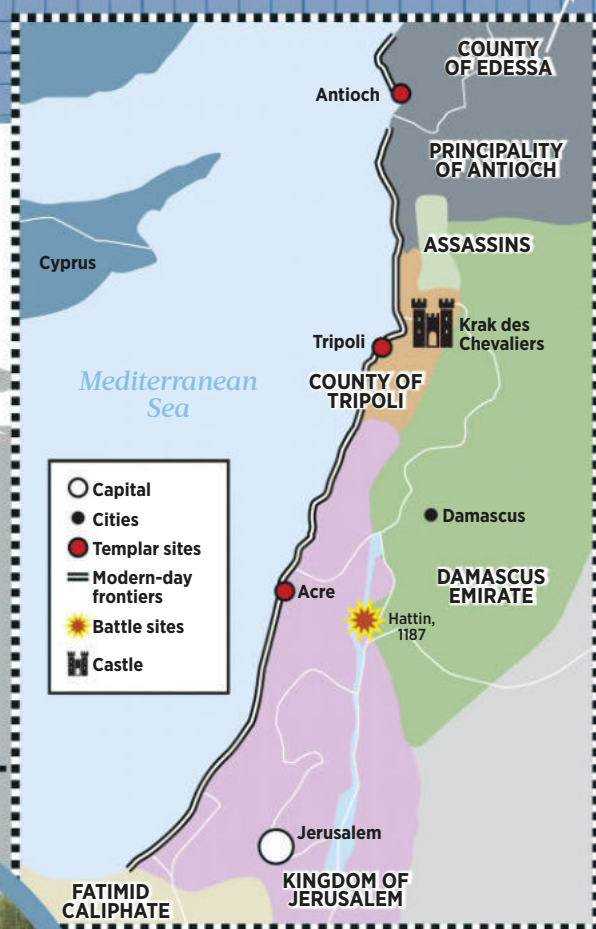
When the Fourth Crusade was launched in 1202, the Venetians were the only Western power with a fleet large enough to transport the Crusaders. In lieu of payment for the ships (which the Crusaders couldn't afford) the wily old Doge of Venice, Enrico Dandolo, asked for their support to recapture the port of Zara in Dalmatia, before going on to attack Constantinople.



### The 1204 capture of Constantinople

#### CONSTANTINOPLE

The First Crusade was partly launched in response to an appeal by the Byzantine Emperor for help against the Turks, who had taken his capital. In 1204, under the pretext of restoring the Emperor Isaac Angelus to power in Byzantium, the Crusaders and the Venetians captured and sacked the city, later setting up a Latin Emperor. Although the Byzantine Empire survived for another 250 years, it never recovered from the blow. Constantinople finally fell to the Turks in 1453.



#### CYPRUS

In April 1191, during the Third Crusade, Richard I of England sailed from Messina for Tyre but a storm dispersed his fleet. Berengaria of Navarre and Joan of England, the fiancée and sister of Richard respectively, who were travelling together, were shipwrecked on Cyprus and captured by its overlord, Isaac Komnenos. When he refused to release them, Richard conquered the island. In 1192, Guy de Lusignan, the deposed Christian King of Jerusalem was given the island and ruled it until his death in 1194, when he was succeeded by his brother Aimeric.

### Richard I 'the Lionheart' conquers Cyprus in 1191



#### JERUSALEM

A city of great religious significance to the religions of Christianity, Islam and Judaism alike. In 1099, it was captured by the First Crusade and many of its inhabitants massacred. The Christians held it until 1187, when it was recaptured by Saladin. The Holy Roman Emperor Frederick II regained the city through diplomacy in 1229. This time, it remained in Christian hands until 1244, when the Egyptians destroyed their army at Harbiyah, north of Gaza. The expulsion of the Crusaders from the Holy Land was now simply a matter of time.



Dome of the Rock, in the Old City of Jerusalem

#### DAMIETTA

In 1249, Louis IX of France captured the town of Damietta but, soon after, his army was crushed by the Egyptians as it marched on Cairo. The survivors fell back to Damietta, but were defeated and Louis was taken prisoner. His release was eventually negotiated, in return for a ransom of 400,000 livres (at a time when France's entire annual revenue was only about 250,000 livres).



Louis IX is captured, 1249







## KNIGHT IN SHINING ARMOUR

Orlando Bloom stars as a  
Crusader in the 2005 film,  
*Kingdom of Heaven*



3

## MEET THE CRUSADERS

*Who were the men who crossed continents  
to fight for the Church?*

**R**eligious conflict in Europe was  
nothing new - it had been going  
on in Spain since the Moors  
had conquered the country in  
the eighth century AD.

But, in 1095, Pope Urban II  
was asking people to invade  
a totally alien land over 2,500  
miles away and all who went  
would have to fund themselves.

In exchange, the Pope offered a release from  
the burden of sin and, if anyone should die on  
Crusade, immediate entry into the kingdom  
of heaven. Pope Urban II's appeal struck a  
chord with many knights in Europe and, soon  
enough, people of all social ranks joined the

professional warriors on the First Crusade. The  
later Crusades tended to be organised and  
led by individual monarchs.

**230**

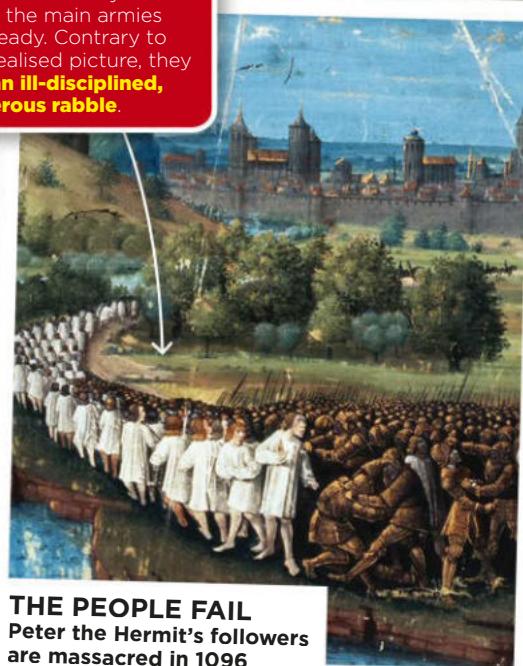
The number of  
Templar and Hospitaller  
knights that were  
beheaded after the  
Battle of Hattin

Thousands took the cross for  
purely religious reasons but others  
undoubtedly saw, alongside the  
prospect of salvation, a real chance  
of financial gain. Stephen of Blois,

one of the senior men on the First Crusade,  
wrote home to his wife that he'd been given so  
many valuable gifts by the Byzantine Emperor,  
that he now had twice as much gold and silver  
and other riches as when he left. The prospect  
of acquiring land seems only to have attracted a  
small number of Crusaders, for the vast majority  
returned home as soon as the expedition ended.

### JUMPING THE GUN

The '**People's Crusade**'  
set off for the Holy Land  
before the main armies  
were ready. Contrary to  
this idealised picture, they  
were **an ill-disciplined,  
murderous rabble.**



**THE PEOPLE FAIL**  
Peter the Hermit's followers  
are massacred in 1096

**“ALONGSIDE THE PROSPECT  
OF SALVATION, THE CRUSADES  
OFFERED A REAL CHANCE OF  
FINANCIAL GAIN”**



## ROLL CALL KEY PLAYERS



### **GODFREY DE BOUILLON** (1060-1100)

The Duke of Lower Lorraine and one of the leaders of the First Crusade. After the capture of Jerusalem, he was proclaimed King of the new kingdom but refused the crown, accepting only the title of Defender of the Holy Faith.



### **NŪR AL-DĪN** (1118-74)

The ruler of Syria, who devoted himself to jihad against the Christians of the Crusader States. He overran Antioch in 1151 and later established control of Muslim Egypt, paving the way for the victories of Saladin, his successor.



### **SALADIN** (1137-93)

The Sultan of Egypt and Syria who defeated the Christians at the Battle of Hattin in 1187 and recaptured Jerusalem. His conquests were brought to an end by the Third Crusade.



### **FREDERICK II** (1194-1250)

The Holy Roman Emperor and King of Sicily. He spent much of his reign in conflict with the Papacy and was excommunicated four times. He led the Fifth Crusade, managed to obtain Jerusalem by diplomacy and crowned himself King there.



### **LOUIS IX** (1214-70)

The French King who was canonised in 1297. He led the Seventh Crusade but was defeated, captured and later ransomed. He tried again in 1270 but died at Tunis. He had Paris's famous Sainte-Chapelle built to house his collection of holy relics.



### **BAIBARS** (1223-77)

The Egyptian Sultan who defeated both the Christians and Mongols in battle. An expert in siege warfare, he captured numerous Christian strongholds, making their final defeat just a matter of time.

## HOLY WARRIORS

## THE KNIGHTS OF CHRIST

From the 1120s, a number of military orders established themselves in the Crusader states. The most formidable were the Templars and the Hospitallers. The Templars were originally founded to protect pilgrims travelling in the Holy Land, while the Hospitallers established hospitals to care for them. As time went on, they developed into warrior monks, combining vows of poverty, chastity and obedience with strict military discipline. They grew in importance until they were the fighting elite of the Christian armies in the East. Many castles were also entrusted to them.



The Knights of the Teutonic Order on the battlefield

### ▲ TEUTONIC KNIGHTS

Established in the late-12th century, the Teutonic Knights were rather overshadowed by the two other major military orders. They initially concentrated their activities in Antioch and Tripoli, but were nearly wiped out in 1210. Thereafter, they were most influential crusading in Prussia, where they carved out a kingdom for themselves. Teutonic knights wore white with black crosses.



The Knights Hospitallers prepare for battle

### ▲ HOSPITALLERS

The order of the Knights of St John of Jerusalem, or Hospitallers, began life providing care for Christian pilgrims in the Holy Land, but eventually developed a military role. In 1168, the order sent 500 knights to the invasion of Egypt. The knights originally wore black mantles but later changed to their better-known red.

### ► TEMPLARS

The Knights of the Temple was the first of the military orders, originally founded in 1119 by just eight or nine knights, who swore to observe monastic vows and protect pilgrims. In 1129, it was recognised by the Pope as a branch of the Cistercian Order and soon grew in size and importance. Its Knights wore white cloaks with red crosses, sergeants wore brown.



A Templar Knight re-enactor brandishes his sword and shield



4

# ON THE BATTLEFIELD

*The Crusades may have been holy, but they were won (and lost) much like any medieval battle*

**L**ike many medieval wars, the Crusading armies mainly consisted of armoured knights, who stormed into battle with lances and swords, supported by shield-carrying infantry, who were equipped with a variety of weapons including spears and crossbows.

As the battle began, the infantry would deploy first, in front of the mounted knights.

**170,000**

The amount of rock, in tons, used by the Crusaders to build their castle at Saone

There, they would protect the knights' steeds – which usually lacked armour – from arrow fire, before moving aside to allow the armoured men to deliver what was hoped would be a devastating massed charge.

The Muslim armies were also well equipped. They had their fair share of well-armoured horsemen and foot soldiers, as well as mounted archers, whose job it was to skirmish and harass the enemy.



**THIRST FOR VICTORY**  
Re-enactors recreate the 1187 Battle of Hattin, at which the Christians' need for water had dire consequences

**“ARMoured  
KNIGHTS  
STORMED INTO  
BATTLE WITH  
LANCES AND  
SWORDS”**

## THE ULTIMATE FORTRESS: KRAK DES CHEVALIERS

This Christian-held fortress was one of the most important strongpoints in the Holy Land. It had belonged to the Count of Tripoli but it was so expensive to maintain that, in 1141, he handed it over to the Hospitallers (see page 41), who strengthened it considerably. Occupying a key strategic position on the border of Syria, Krak became a crucial rallying point for expeditions against the Muslims and a refuge when the Christians were attacked. In 1167, Nur al-Din's besieging army was surprised and defeated beneath its walls. Two decades later, Saladin arrived, inspected its defences and left without attempting a siege.

But by the mid-13th century, Krak was running out of men. Whereas early in the century it had a garrison of 2,000, by 1268 the two key castles of Krak and Margat had just 300 knights between them.

In March 1271, Sultan Baibars invaded the castle. His engineers undermined the south-west tower of the outer wall, making it collapse. The Muslims stormed into the outer ward but they were still faced with the formidable inner castle. Despairing at ever taking this by force, they resorted to trickery. A forged letter was sent into the castle purporting to come from the Hospitallers' Grand Commander and instructing the defenders to surrender. The garrison obeyed and, on 8 April, the remaining knights left under for the coast.

### IN THE ROUND

Krak has rounded towers, which would have deflected missiles and given an all-round field of fire.

### INNER STRENGTH

Developed from an earlier fortification, this inner castle overlooks the outer walls, and contains the main accommodation.

### STEADY INCLINE

The steep slopes on which the castle was built made it virtually impregnable on three of its four sides.







## SUPPLY AND DEMAND

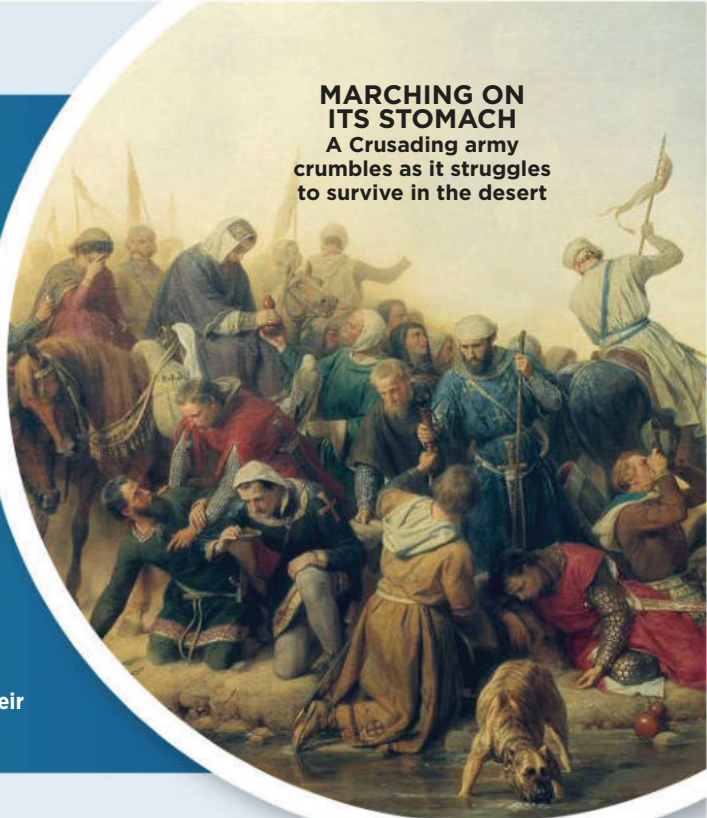
# HOW WERE THE CRUSADERS SUPPLIED?

One way in which the Crusades differed from other medieval wars, was in how the armies were supplied. Most European armies of the Middle Ages lived off the land. This might have worked in the fertile countries of northern Europe but the semi-arid lands of the Middle East were a different matter. During the First Crusade, thousands of invaders died of starvation. Things weren't much better during the Second Crusade but, by the time of the Third, the leaders began to see the importance of logistics. Holy Roman Emperor Frederick I insisted that every German Crusader had enough money to keep himself and his family abroad for a year. Diplomats were sent ahead of the main armies to arrange safe passage and buy food. Richard I even established a supply base for his forces on Cyprus.

Securing a good supply of water was even more important. During the 12th century, the Christians frequently thwarted Muslim incursions by taking up positions that were well supplied with water, and letting heat and thirst defeat the enemy. But when, in 1187, they marched away from their water supplies in a bid to relieve the besieged town of Tiberias, their thirsty army fell apart and was destroyed by Saladin at the Battle of Hattin (1187).

## MARCHING ON ITS STOMACH

A Crusading army crumbles as it struggles to survive in the desert



### WARDEN'S TOWER

The commander ran things from here. The banner of the Hospitallers once flew from its battlements.

### MOUNTAIN WALL

24-metre-thick 'mountain' of masonry to strengthen the walls of the inner castle.

### STRONG POINT

Large square tower built by the Arabs to strengthen the vulnerable south side of the castle.

### ANGER FROM ABOVE

The floor openings in these projecting stone galleries, or machicolations, allowed missiles to be dropped onto the attackers below.

### DOOMED TOWER

The south-west tower was rebuilt by the Muslims after they had undermined the original tower during the siege of 1271.

### CAPTURE THE CASTLE

The fading Sun casts its glow over the one-time home of Knights Hospitallers, Krak des Chevaliers, in modern-day Syria





## THE LEGACY

*Prolonged contact with the Middle East made waves in the art and culture of Christendom*

**U**nsurprisingly, the impact of almost 200 years of Crusading upon the Middle East was, on the whole, incredibly negative. Looking beyond the lives that were lost, the Crusades helped to shatter the relative tolerance that had existed within Islam, led to the end of Christian majorities

in many parts of the region and fatally weakened the Byzantium Empire.

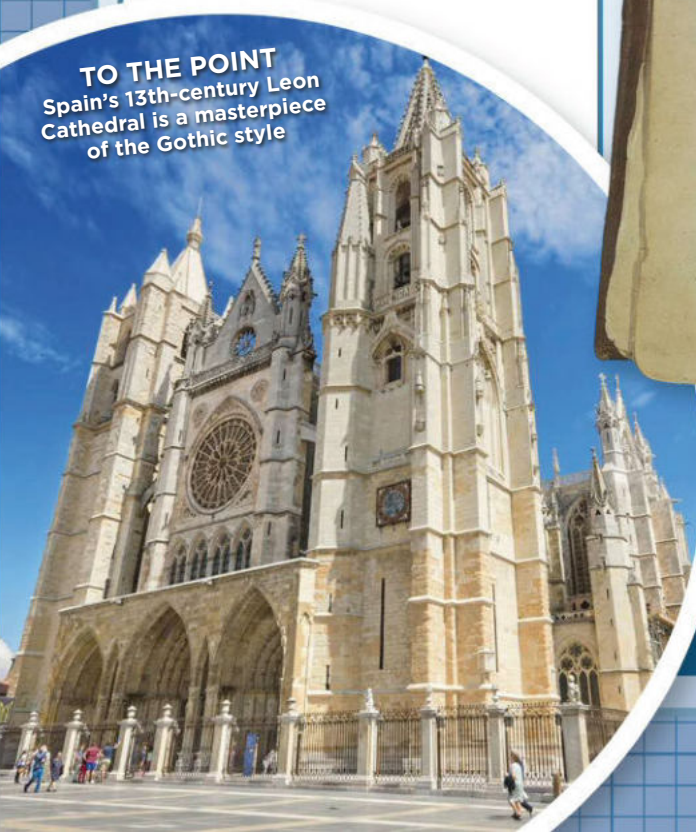
On the other hand, Christian Europe learned a great deal from its contact with Islam and the Middle East, even though much of this happened as a result of trade rather than the wars themselves...

## “CHRISTIAN EUROPE LEARNED A GREAT DEAL FROM ITS CONTACT WITH ISLAM”

### THE POINTED ARCH

Some have argued that the replacement of the round Romanesque arch by the Gothic pointed arch in Western architecture was, in part, influenced by the experiences of Crusaders who saw the style in the Middle East. Many churches and cathedrals, particularly in areas that were once under Muslim control, like Spain, incorporate such Islamic decorative features.

**TO THE POINT**  
Spain's 13th-century Leon Cathedral is a masterpiece of the Gothic style



### MEDICINE

The works of the 11th-century Persian physician Ibn Sīnā, who was known in the West as Avicenna, were extraordinarily influential. His *Canon of Medicine* (above) and *Book of Healing* were standard medical textbooks in many Western universities and remained in use as late as the 17th century.

### MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

A number of modern musical instruments used in European music were influenced by those the Crusaders encountered in the Arab world. These include: the guitar (*gītara* in Arabic); the rebec, an early form of violin (or *rebab*); and the naker drum (or *naqareh*).

#### STRING ALONG

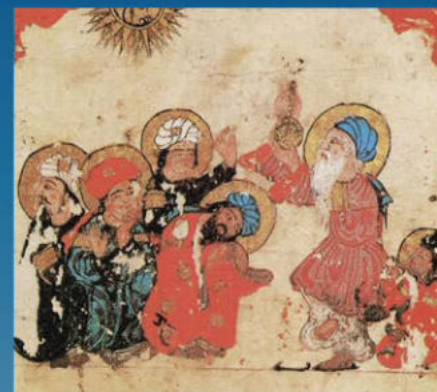
This pear-shaped stringed instrument is a **Moroccan oud**, from which the Western lute took its name.







**ENTRANCE MUSIC**  
French Crusaders return  
from the Holy Land



## ASTROLABES

Arabic astronomers (or astrologers) use an astrolabe. An early form of sextant used to determine the position of the moon, planets and stars, it was invented by the Greeks but refined in the Muslim world.



## GLOBAL GAMING

The 12th-century Lewis chessmen, probably made in Norway

## CHESS

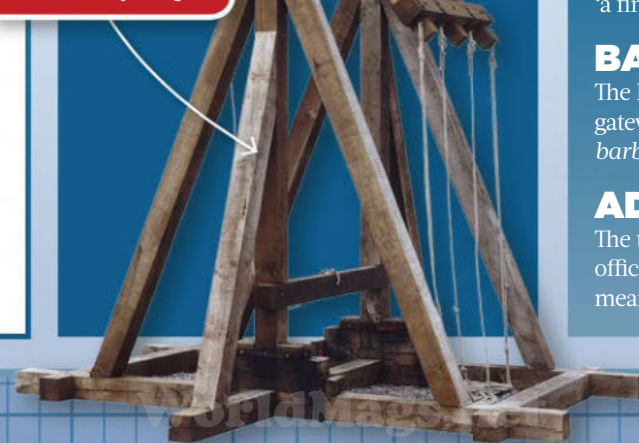
'The game of Kings' is believed to have originated in India in the sixth century AD before spreading to Persia. It moved through the Muslim world following the Arab conquest of Persia and then on to the Western world. The term 'Checkmate' comes from *Shah mat* - Persian for 'the King is destroyed, defeated or helpless'.

## WARFARE

The Muslims were particularly adept at siege warfare – especially in the construction of siege engines. Counterweight trebuchets were first encountered by the Crusaders in the Holy Land in the 12th century. These relied on leverage to work a pivoted throwing arm. A heavy weight forced one end down, sending the other (which held a sling) up into the air to release its missile. By the 13th century, such trebuchets were in widespread use in sieges across Europe.

## TREBUCHET

This catapult relied on a group of men to **heave on the ropes** at one end of the throwing arm. The Muslims replaced the men with a heavy weight.



## MATHEMATICS

The replacement of Roman numerals by the Indo-Arabic numbers we still use today made numerical calculations much easier. The work of 9th-century Persian mathematician Muhammad ibn Mūsā al-Khwārizmī was extremely influential throughout the Middle Ages. The word 'algorithm' is derived from his name, while 'algebra' comes from his use of the term *al-jabr*, meaning the bringing together of broken parts.

## ETYMOLOGY CORNER

## ARABIC ORIGIN

### ALCOHOL

Derived from *al-kuhl*, an Arabic word for 'a fine powder' – something refined.

### BARBICAN

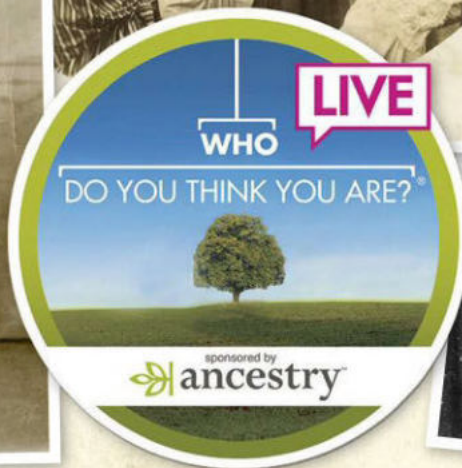
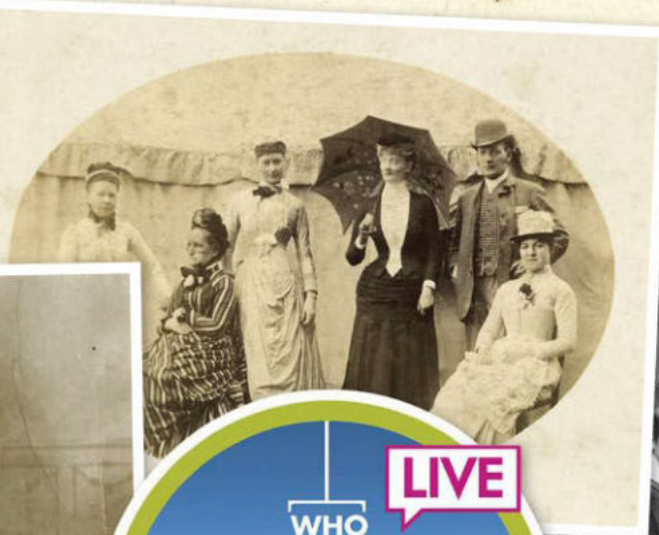
The British word for a fortified outpost or gateway probably comes from the Arabic *barbakh* meaning 'gatehouse'.

### ADMIRAL

The term for the highest rank of naval officer comes from the Arabic *Amir-al*, meaning 'Commander of'.



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ANNA BOLINA VXOR

**THAT JE NE SAIS QUOI**

Fluent in French and, it seems, the language of love, Anne had a certain continental allure that drove England's eligible (and not-so eligible) gents wild



# THE SCANDALOUS TUDOR QUEEN **ANNE BOLEYN**

Meet Henry VIII's most controversial consort, who charmed her way through the French court and onto the English throne only to end up at the mercy of an executioner's blade...





## c1515 A SENSATION IN THE MAKING

Having already spent time attending the Holy Roman Emperor's daughter and Henry VIII's sister, the young Anne Boleyn joins the household of Claude, Queen of France. In her time at the French court, Anne cultivates the talents that will make her such a sensation back in England – a mastery of the French language, dancing and etiquette, along with experience in the field of courtly romance.



## c1527 THE DART OF LOVE

Henry VIII confesses in a letter to “having been now above one whole year struck by the dart of love”. The woman who has fired the dart is Anne. Indeed, such is the monarch's passion for the new object of his affections, he writes numerous letters to her over the next year. Soon, the King will instigate a break with the Church in Rome in order to seal Anne's hand in marriage.



**H**oping to catch sight of Anne Boleyn on the morning of Friday 19 May 1536, was a small crowd that had gathered at the Tower of London's Tower Green.

Yet these onlookers – among them some of the most powerful men in the country – had not congregated to acclaim England's Queen or bask in the glow of her reflected majesty. No, they had come to watch her die.

Many of them fell silent as Anne and her two female attendants shuffled past and climbed a scaffold erected especially for her execution. The condemned Queen, who was wearing a red petticoat under a fur-trimmed dark grey gown, gave a short speech in a faltering voice, praising the goodness and mercy of her husband, King Henry VIII, and beseeching her audience to pray for her.

Then, uttering a brief farewell to her weeping ladies, she lifted off her headdress and knelt down. A blindfold was tied over her eyes and, a few seconds later, her expensive French executioner chopped off her head in one blow.

So ended the life of one of the most remarkable women in British history – one who mesmerised a king, helped redefine England's relationship with Europe and changed the face of organised religion in the realm.

## SILVER SPOON

Anne Boleyn was probably born between 1501 and 1507 in the family home of Blickling in Norfolk. Hers was no rags-to-riches story. She was the daughter of Thomas Boleyn, a successful courtier and diplomat, and Elizabeth, whose father was Thomas Howard, 2nd Duke of Norfolk. Raised in the lavish surroundings of Hever Castle in Kent, Anne would have been groomed for great things.

She got her first big break when, in 1512, her father was appointed ambassador to Margaret of Austria – daughter of the Holy Roman Emperor. Within a year, Thomas had secured Anne a plum role in Margaret's household. The young English lady now found herself circulating in one of the most prestigious and cultured courts in Europe.

Soon, Anne's naturally quick wit and keen intelligence were being given further

continental polish in the French court. She became Maid of Honour to Henry VIII's sister Mary (who married Louis XII of France) and later joined the household of France's Queen Claude. Here, Anne became fluent in French, developed interests in art, fashion, religious philosophy and music. She also fine-tuned her expertise in the game of courtly love. “She knew perfectly,” declared the French diplomat Lancelot de Carles, “how to sing and dance... to play the lute and other instruments.”

She was, in short, a real catch. Indeed, on her return home in 1522, she would attract the admiring gaze of some of England's most eligible bachelors. Perhaps the most suitable was Henry Percy, later 6th Earl of Northumberland, who was so besotted with Anne that he was prepared to break off a prior engagement in order to marry her. It took the intervention of Cardinal Wolsey, Henry VIII's Lord Chancellor, to prevent the marriage from taking place. How different England's history might have been if the Cardinal had not got his way.

The first we know of Anne appearing at England's royal court was when she played the part of Perseverance in the Shrove Tuesday pageant of 1522. That she would have soon come to Henry VIII's attention was inevitable – the King was, at that time, having an affair with Anne's elder sister, Mary. But what no one could have expected was how completely he would fall in love with the younger Miss Boleyn.

Anne wasn't regarded as a conventional beauty. She was “Not one of the handsomest women in the world”, wrote the Venetian diplomat Francesco Sanuto, who added that

**MARGARET OF AUSTRIA  
TO ANNE'S FATHER**  
“I find her so bright and pleasant  
for her young age that I am more  
beholden to you for sending her to  
me than you are to me.”





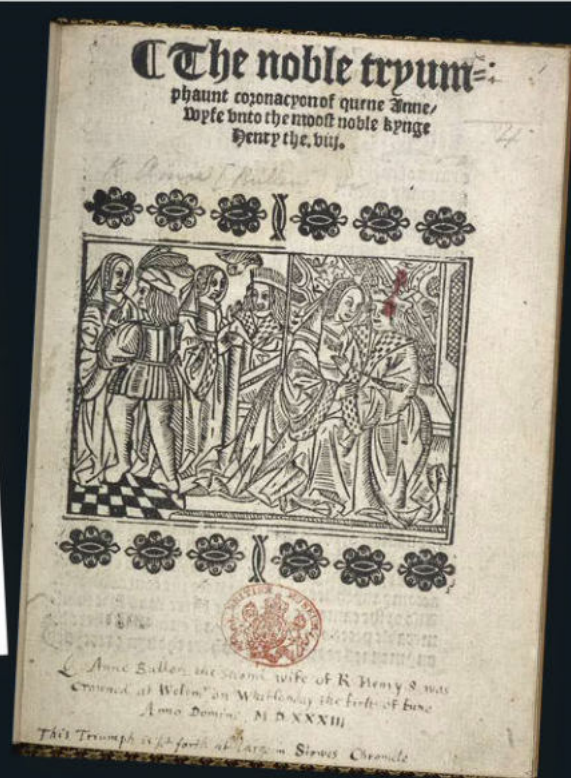


## JANUARY 1533 SECRET WEDDING

Anne and Henry marry in a secret ceremony witnessed by just a handful of people. By the end of the year, Anne has given birth to a red-haired daughter, the future Elizabeth I.

she was "Of middling stature, a swarthy complexion, long neck and wide mouth". Yet she oozed continental glamour. She was confident, exotic, fiery and accomplished, and this, combined with her "Black and beautiful eyes", seems to have acted like dynamite on Henry's emotions. By 1527, the two were lovers and the King was utterly smitten, bombarding Anne with romantic love letters.

What made the King's passion for Anne so explosive is that it coincided with an irrevocable breakdown in his relationship with his first wife, Catherine of Aragon. In almost two decades of marriage, Catherine had, in Henry's eyes, failed to provide him the male



## 1 JUNE 1533 THE PEAK OF HER POWERS

Anne is crowned Queen of England at the climax of a four-day ceremony that has seen her sail up the River Thames accompanied by 50 lavishly decorated barges.

To divorce Catherine and wed Anne, Henry first needed to gain the permission of Pope Clement VII – something that wasn't forthcoming. Faced with such a powerful obstacle, many monarchs would have backed down. Not Henry. His solution was to break ties with Rome and make himself head of the Church in England. To the horror of thousands, he had overturned hundreds of years of ecclesiastical tradition – chiefly to marry Anne.

### QUEEN ANNE

Anne was probably already pregnant when the couple were married in a private ceremony in January 1533. If the wedding was low-key,

**"I will not give them up to a person who is the scandal of Christendom and a disgrace to you."**

*Catherine of Aragon to Henry VIII, regarding certain crown jewels*

heir that he so craved. By the spring of 1527, Henry had grown so frustrated with this failing that he decided to extricate himself from the marriage. Anne, in the meantime, was refusing to settle for being just another of Henry's many mistresses – likely to be discarded on a whim. The King was persuaded that Anne should be Catherine's direct replacement.

Anne's coronation on 1 June – celebrated with a 50-barge procession up the River Thames, cannon fire and an orgy of feasting and pageantry – was anything but. Henry had moved mountains to secure Anne's hand and he was clearly in the mood to savour his triumph.

The King was master of all he surveyed but his new Queen was no wallflower. The

## THOMAS CROMWELL THE QUEEN'S NEMESIS?

That Thomas Cromwell – Henry's ruthless Chief Minister – played a key role in the plot that brought Anne down is beyond doubt. The question that's been puzzling historians for centuries is whether Cromwell was its main architect or whether he was acting on Henry VIII's orders.

The great irony of Anne and Cromwell's relationship is that they were natural allies. Both had supported the reform of the established Catholic Church and, by engineering the break with Rome, Cromwell had helped Anne secure the King's hand in marriage.

Yet it wasn't long before their relationship turned sour. The main bone of contention between the two appears to have been how the proceeds from the dissolution of the monasteries should be distributed. Anne argued that they should be donated to charitable causes; Cromwell that they be diverted to the royal coffers.

Soon, the rift was so great that Anne was declaring of Cromwell that she "Would like to see his head off his shoulders", while her adversary – possibly encouraged by Henry – was eagerly searching for opportunities to strike at the Queen. One such arrived courtesy of a spat between Anne and the courtier Henry Norris in which the pair allegedly imagined the death of the King – a treasonable offence. Cromwell had the ammunition he so desperately needed to unleash a storm of accusations against the Queen. They may have been based on the flimsiest of evidence but, within weeks, Anne would be dead.



**ANTI HERO**  
Thomas Cromwell  
(1485-1540) was instrumental  
in Anne's downfall





## JANUARY 1536 BITTER LOSS

Anne miscarries a (reportedly) male child. Henry, desperate to sire a son, is devastated, declaring: "I see that God will not give me male children."



## 2 MAY 1536 THE TRAP IS SPRUNG

Anne is arrested on charges of treason and of having committed adultery with five men, including her own brother, and imprisoned in the Tower of London. At her trial, she puts up a fierce defence of her innocence. Her pleas fall on deaf ears, and she is sentenced to death.



ambassador from Milan wrote, in 1531, that it was essential to gain Anne's approval in order to influence the English government. She played a critical role in a thawing of relations between England and France, and her colourful, vivacious, irreverent inner circle made big waves at court.

Anne's growing influence quickly brought her some powerful enemies. Religious traditionalists would never forgive her for her role in England's break from Rome – the Abbot of Whitby declaring that "The King's grace was ruled by one common stewed [professional] whore, Anne Bullan". Meanwhile her step-daughter, the future Queen Mary I, held her in utter contempt.

Even her husband's support was not constant. Anne and Henry's relationship was famously stormy and the two would repeatedly fall spectacularly in and out of love. In the end, however, their relationship would be defined by one thing: her ability to provide Henry with a male heir. When Anne gave birth to a daughter, the future Elizabeth I, in September 1533, the King was disappointed but confident that a son would soon follow. When, in August 1534, Anne miscarried what was reportedly a son, Henry uttered: "I see that God will not give me male children." His frustration was rapidly turning into something more sinister.

No one knows for sure why Henry decided to rid himself of Anne Boleyn. The miscarriage

undoubtedly played a role but did Anne's spiky, argumentative personality cause Henry's patience to snap? Was Anne's fall from grace the result of a plot engineered by Henry's Chief Minister, Thomas Cromwell (see *The Queen's Nemesis?* on page 49)? Or had the King simply transferred his affections from Anne to his future third wife, Jane Seymour?

## THE CONSORT'S DEMISE

Whatever the answer, Anne's downfall was ruthlessly, chillingly quick. As late as April 1536, the King was making enormous efforts to force Charles V, the Holy Roman Emperor,

Smeaton, admitted (most likely under torture) to having had sex with her three times. He was the only one of the accused to confess.

But what of Anne? It is said that she collapsed on arriving at the Tower, demanding to know what had become of her father and "swete brother". She recovered her composure in time to put up a spirited defence at her trial. She staunchly maintained her innocence right up to her final breath, "on peril", she declared, of her "soul's damnation".

It was, of course, to no avail. The trial was little more than a formality designed to rubber-stamp the Queen's guilt, and she was condemned to death.

"Mr Kingston, I hear I shall not die afore noon, and I am very sorry therefore, for I thought to be dead by this point and past my pain."

We can only imagine Anne's emotions during the hours before her execution. But these

words, reportedly uttered to William Kingston, the Constable of the Tower, on the morning of her death, at least offer a hint as to how one of the most controversial, beguiling, tragic figures in English history felt just before she embarked on that last, lonely walk to the scaffold. 📍

**"She who has been the Queen of England on Earth will today become a Queen in heaven"**

*Archbishop Thomas Cranmer*

to recognise her as Queen. But barely a month later, Anne's world collapsed around her. She was arrested and imprisoned in the Tower of London on charges of having committed adultery with five men – one of them her own brother, George, for "Alluring him with her tongue in the said George's mouth". She was also accused of conspiring the King's death.

The charges were almost certainly trumped up, but the King was determined to make them stick. Anne's fate was, it seems, sealed the moment that one of the defendants, Mark

**WHAT DO YOU THINK?**

Was Anne guilty as charged, or an unfortunate victim of Henry VIII's desire for a male heir?

Email: [editor@historyrevealed.com](mailto:editor@historyrevealed.com)





## 19 MAY 1536 OFF WITH HER HEAD

Anne is beheaded with a single strike of a French executioner's sword on Tower Green within the Tower of London. In her final hours, she musters a little dark humour, reportedly telling the Constable of the Tower: "I heard say the executioner was very good, and I have a little neck." "Then," recalled Kingston, "she put her hands about it, laughing heartily."

## CONDEMNED QUEEN

In the Tower, Anne is comforted by two ladies-in-waiting as her death sentence is read out



## DEAR HUSBAND...

## A LETTER FROM THE TOWER

From a distance of nearly 500 years, it is almost impossible today to determine how Anne Boleyn truly felt as she languished in the Tower of London, in May 1536, charged with treason, her life hanging by a thread.

That said, there is one piece of evidence that may shine a dim light on her state of mind. It is a letter that, it's claimed, Anne wrote to Henry on 6 May 1536, just four days after her arrest. We can't be sure if it was penned by the doomed Queen but, if it is genuine, it is surely one of the most remarkable documents left to us from the 16th century. It begins with Anne putting up a fierce defence of her innocence:

*"Sir, Your Grace's displeasure, and my imprisonment are things so strange unto me, as what to write, or what to excuse, I am altogether ignorant.*

*"...But let not your Grace ever imagine, that your poor wife will ever be brought to acknowledge a fault, where not so much as a thought thereof preceded. And to speak a truth, never prince had wife more loyal in all duty, and in all true affection, than you have ever found in Anne Boleyn."*

Anne goes on to write – perhaps with a hint of sarcasm – that she fully expects a fair trial. But then comes a warning: if the King has already decided that she must die, he will have God to answer to:

*"Try me, good King, but... let me receive an open trial, for my truth shall fear no open flame..."*

*"But if you have already determined of me, and that not only my death, but an infamous slander must bring you the enjoying of your desired happiness; then*

*I desire of God, that he will pardon your great sin therein..."*

In the final, most poignant passage, Anne's defiant tone is tinged with desperation, as she begs Henry to show clemency to her fellow defendants:

*"My last and only request shall be, that myself may only bear the burden of your Grace's displeasure, and that it may not touch the innocent souls of those poor gentlemen... let me obtain this request, and I will so leave to trouble your Grace any further, with mine earnest prayers to the Trinity to have your Grace in his good keeping, and to direct you in all your actions. From my doleful prison in the Tower, this sixth of May;*

*"Your most loyal and ever faithful wife, Anne Boleyn"*



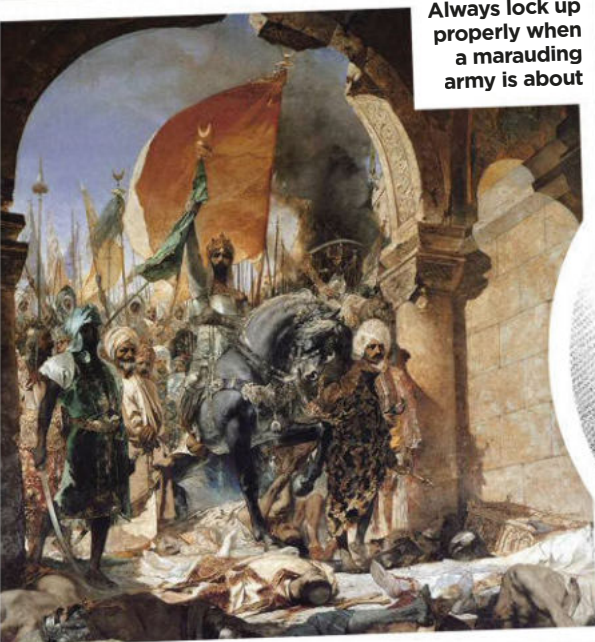
# What a mistake to make!

From military mishaps to scientific snafus – if only these ten had thought it through...

The English used fireships to force the Spanish Armada to break formation. It was so successful, fireships became a tactic for centuries.



Philip II wanted to overthrow Elizabeth I – instead his mighty armada was humiliated



Always lock up properly when a marauding army is about



## NERO AND ZERO

**BLUNDER:** Going against the Emperor – albeit unknowingly  
**COST:** A Roman senator takes his own life

Everyone's favourite tyrannical Roman Emperor, Nero, went through a phase of dressing in disguise, taking to the streets with his mates and starting fights. On one such rampage c56 AD, he picked on a senator named Montanus, who put up a fight and left Nero black and blue. The victor later realised who his opponent was and sent a note of apology to the Emperor. It was a polite yet idiotic gesture as that note was the incriminating evidence for his treason. He swiftly took his own life.

## THE KEY TO THE CITY

**BLUNDER:** Letting the wrong ones in  
**COST:** Constantinople falls

For centuries, Constantinople (now Istanbul) was a fierce stronghold but in 1453, the Byzantine capital finally fell. Why? Well, after 53 days being besieged by the vast Ottoman army, someone left a gate unlocked (it could happen to anyone). As the Ottomans poured through the wall, all hell broke loose as soldiers and civilians were slaughtered alike, and 30,000 were enslaved.

## MARKET MIX UP

**BLUNDER:** Sharing too much  
**COST:** £190 million on the stock market

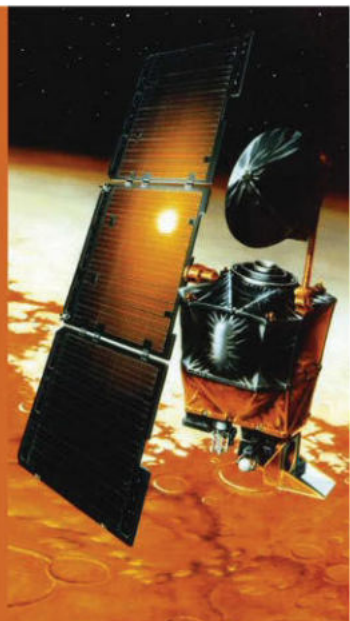
In 2005, a Japanese trader made a stock-market slip up that lost Mizuho Securities a cool £190 million. Instead of selling one share of a manpower recruitment firm at 610,000 yen, he sold 610,000 shares for one yen (0.5p). Despite the investment bank's numerous attempts to block the sale, the disastrous deal went through.



## OH, BLAST!

**BLUNDER:** NASA screws up its sums  
**COST:** A \$125 million satellite

NASA's Mars Climate Orbiter was supposed to be the first weather observer on the red planet but, on 23 September 1999 (nine months after blast off), communication abruptly ended. It turned out that, while one team had used pounds-seconds for the craft's complex calculations, another used the metric units of Newton-seconds. The result was the \$125 million Orbiter going too close to the planet, and disintegrating in the upper atmosphere.







## IN AT THE DEEP END

**BLUNDER:** Landlubber left all at sea  
**COST:** The Spanish Armada is crushed

In 1588, Philip II of Spain decided to send his mighty Armada to attack England. As his long-term admiral had recently died, the King put the Duke of Medina-Sidonia, an army man with negligible naval experience, in charge of his 130-vessel-strong fleet. Despite the Duke's own protests, he ended up leading 27,000 men into battle. His lack of experience ranks pretty highly among the reasons for the Armada's failure.



## COVERED IN BEES!

**BLUNDER:** Cross-breeding comes with a sting  
**COST:** African 'killer' bees at large

Brazilian scientist Warwick Kerr began cross-breeding species to develop the Africanised bee in the 1950s, in the hope of increasing honey production. But that was only the bee-ginning. When, in 1957, 26 swarms were accidentally released into the wild by a temporary beekeeper, it was discovered that Kerr's Africanised bees were quite the murderous little

invertebrates. Forming super-aggressive swarms, they have – so far – killed some 1,000 people across the Americas.

## WRATH OF KHAN

**BLUNDER:** Making Genghis Khan angry  
**COST:** End of the Khwārezm Empire

When, in c1218, the Mongol warlord Genghis Khan sent a caravan of 500 emissaries to the neighbouring Khwārezm Empire, the Shah, Alā' ad-Dīn Muhammad, made the interesting decision to have them all arrested. A second party of three ambassadors was despatched to speak with the Emperor directly, but the Shah had them decapitated. Quick to anger, the vengeful Genghis Khan marched on his enemy with 200,000 men and, within two years, the Khwārezm Empire was no more.

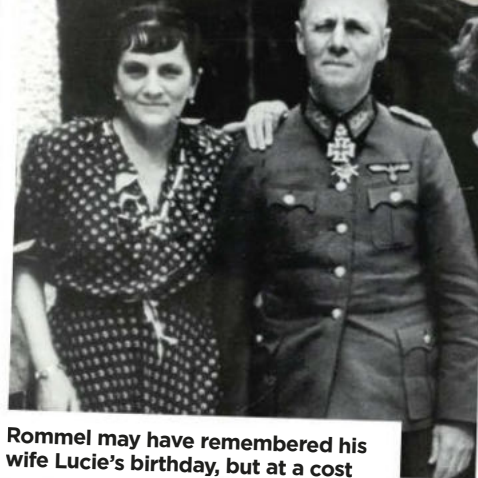


When he captured the city of Samarkand, Genghis Khan had its people killed and their heads piled in massive pyramids as a symbol of victory.

## BIRTHDAY BREAK

**BLUNDER:** Pricey birthday present  
**COST:** German advantage in WWII

German field marshal Erwin Rommel, entrusted with defending north-west France from Allied attack, must have felt pretty confident in June 1944, because, with his wife's birthday coming up, he popped home to see her. Unfortunately, that just so happened to be exactly when the Allies launched history's largest sea-borne invasion – D-Day.



Rommel may have remembered his wife Lucie's birthday, but at a cost



For the release of the Bay of Pigs prisoners, the US had to hand over \$53 million worth of baby food and medicine to Castro.

## RUNNING OUT OF TIME

**BLUNDER:** No one at the CIA could tell the time  
**COST:** Failed invasion of Cuba, almost 1,200 paramilitaries captured

The CIA's strike on Castro's Cuba, at the Bay of Pigs in 1961, was a total embarrassment for the US. Like a matryoshka doll, the short-lived conflict contained many smaller fiascos. Perhaps the most groan-worthy came when six bombers arrived for a mission on day three an hour late – apparently those in command hadn't factored in the time difference between Nicaragua and Cuba.



## OUT WITH A BANG

**BLUNDER:** Is it a strong military position, or a steaming crater?  
**COST:** Burnside loses his reputation, men and job in one day

Among his many failings as a commander of the Union army in the American Civil War, arguably General Ambrose Burnside never demonstrated his ineptitude more than at the Battle of the Crater in July 1864. As part of the siege of Petersburg, Virginia, his forces blew up a mine beneath the Confederate defences, killing 352 Southern soldiers. He then sent his units charging into the smoking crater, where they could do little but dither about as easy targets. The Union army suffered 3,800 casualties to the Confederates' 1,200, and Burnside was quickly out of a job.





# BY ENDURANCE WE CONQUER

When Ernest Shackleton's expedition to cross Antarctica met with disaster, his crew were hurled into an epic voyage of survival...



# HELD FAST

The *Endurance* becomes imprisoned in the pack ice of the Weddell Sea

## AT A GLANCE

Led by British polar explorer Sir Ernest Shackleton, the Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition (1914-17) aimed to achieve the first land crossing of Antarctica. But when one of the voyage's ships, the *Endurance*, became stuck in the ice and destroyed, the mission turned into one of surviving an unforgiving terrain. In an extraordinary feat of endurance and courage, it was nearly two years before Shackleton effected a rescue, without any loss of life to his crew. The expedition may have failed in its objective - and three men did, in fact, die aboard the other vessel, the *Aurora* - but the voyage of the *Endurance* is remembered as a remarkable success against the odds.



## EXPEDITION PUT ON ICE

Just days after leaving the South Atlantic island of South Georgia, in December 1914, the 28 crew members get their first taste of the pack ice. Progress is slow, but the *Endurance* labours on for some two months on it its way to Vahsel Bay.



## SAY FREEZE!

On board is Australian photographer Frank Hurley, tasked with documenting the historic expedition. One of the crew describes him as a "warrior with his camera" as he will go to any lengths for a shot, including scaling the heights of the ship's rigging.



## MAN'S BEST FRIENDS

Ship meteorologist Leonard Hussey puts his back into lifting Samson, one of the dozens of dogs brought to pull the sleds. Once the *Endurance* is stuck, special 'dogloos' are carved on the ice for the canines' care.

## AN ICE BREAKER

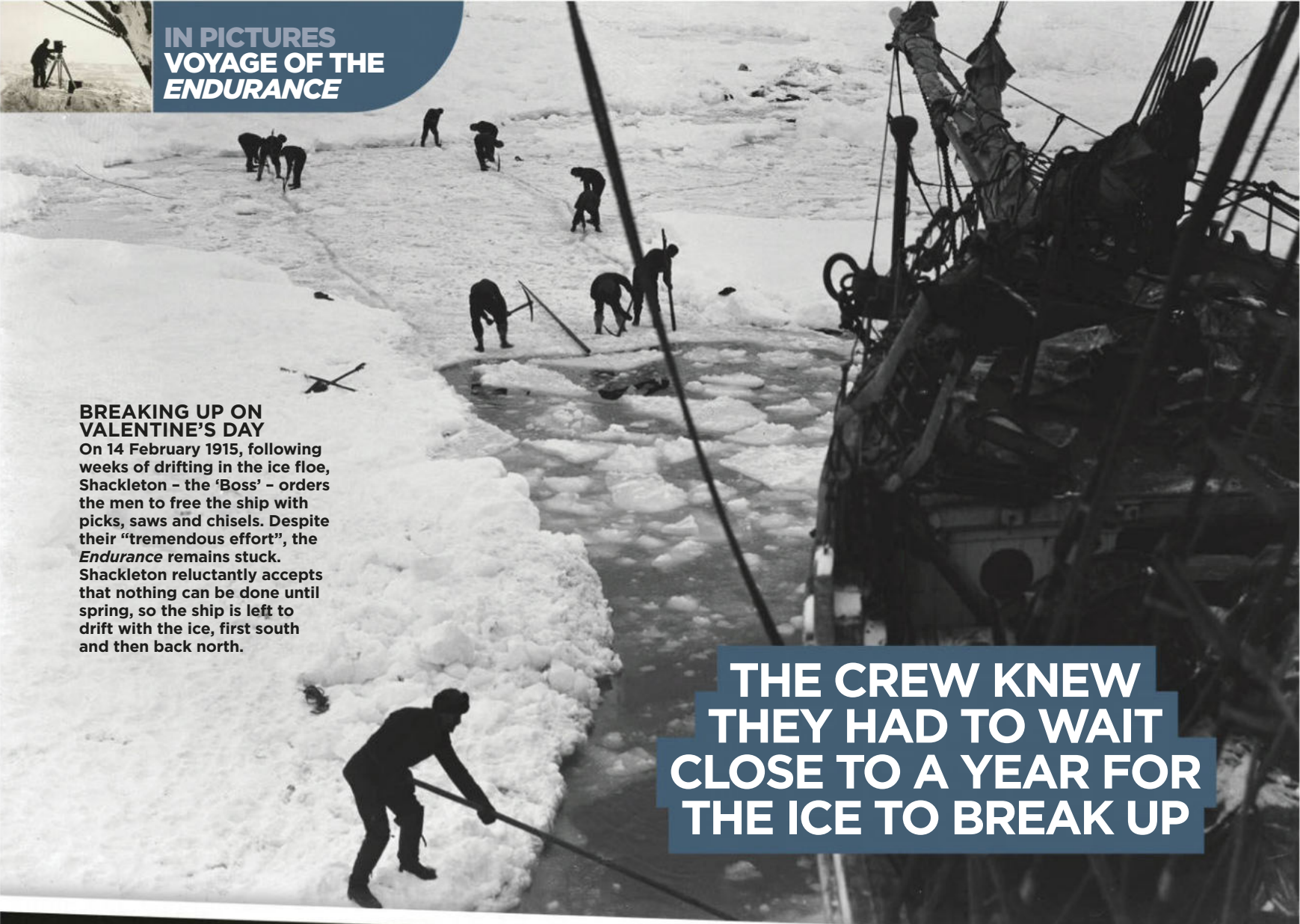
The *Endurance* has been designed to cope with the harsh conditions of the polar environment. Its black hull, measuring 44 metres long, is made of extra thick oak so as to barge through pack ice without sustaining damage. At the bow - which takes the brunt of the impacts - the timbers are 130cm thick. Yet even the *Endurance* can't break its way through the frozen Weddell Sea during Shackleton's expedition.






### BREAKING UP ON VALENTINE'S DAY

On 14 February 1915, following weeks of drifting in the ice floe, Shackleton - the 'Boss' - orders the men to free the ship with picks, saws and chisels. Despite their "tremendous effort", the *Endurance* remains stuck. Shackleton reluctantly accepts that nothing can be done until spring, so the ship is left to drift with the ice, first south and then back north.



THE CREW KNEW  
THEY HAD TO WAIT  
CLOSE TO A YEAR FOR  
THE ICE TO BREAK UP

### WINTER WARMER



With the expedition stalled until the *Endurance* can break free, the usual ship routine is abandoned. The crew is left with long periods with little to do. Then in May, the Sun sets for the last time before a dark and cold winter. A group of men huddle around the night watchman's fire not only for warmth but light and perhaps some extra grub too.



# ALL ALONE

Trapped in the middle of nowhere, the *Endurance* drifts for hundreds of miles, as the crew try and make do



## PUTTIN' ON THE RITZ

Keeping busy is vital, so Shackleton introduces work schedules – geologist James Wordie, officer Alfred Cheetham and surgeon Dr Alexander Macklin are seen scrubbing down the 'Ritz' (the freshly built quarters where meals are taken).



## PLAY GOES ON IN ANY WEATHER

To break the tedium of their days, the men are encouraged to get out on the ice when they can. With the ship still in sight, most of the men make the most of Shackleton's orders to get exercise by enjoying a game of football – but they have to flatten the ground out first to make a pitch.

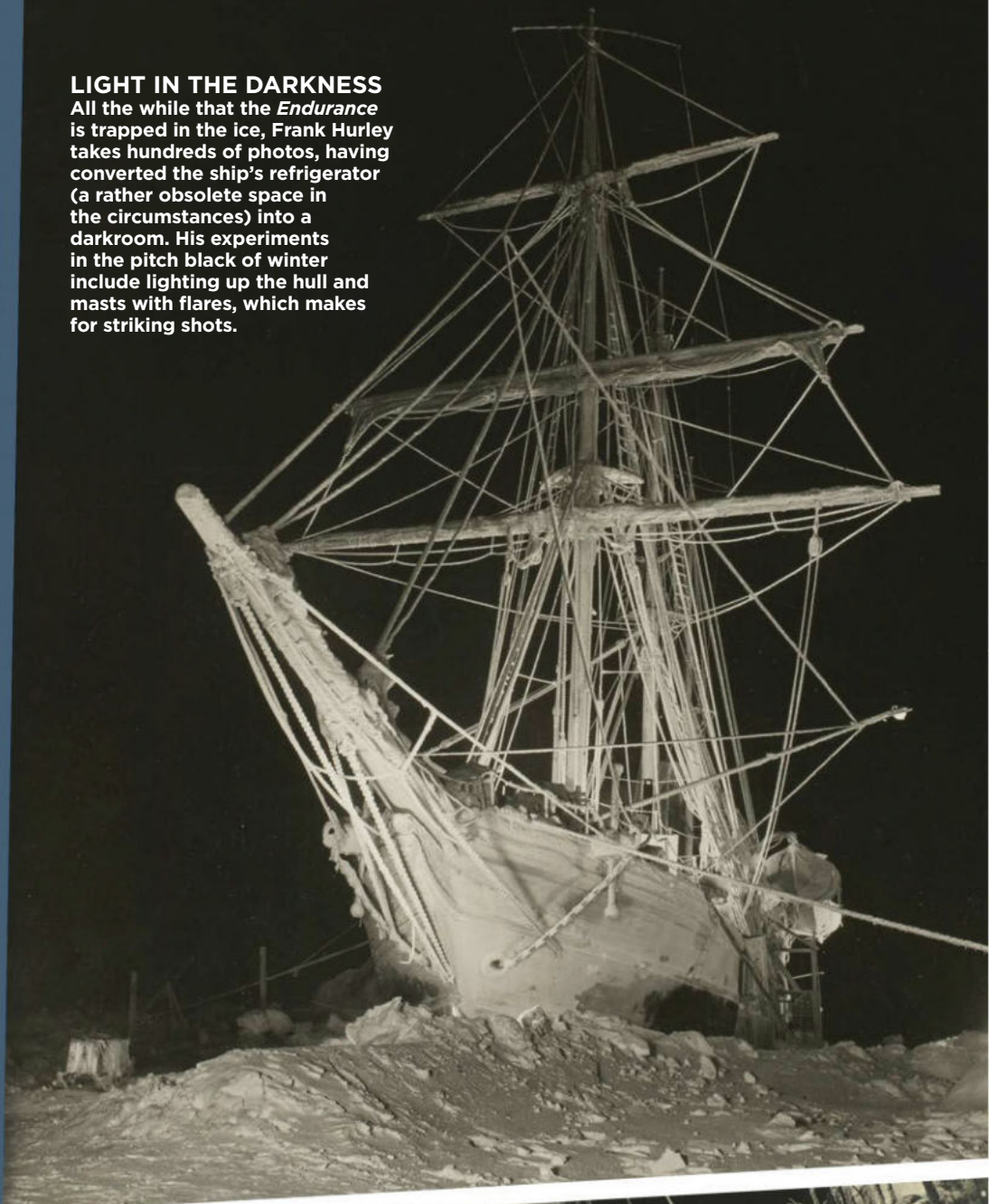


## P-P-PICK UP A PENGUIN

The ship's cook Charles Green skins a penguin in preparation for an evening meal. Poaching the penguins becomes a bit of a game, with Huberht Hudson, a navigator, holding the title of the *Endurance*'s top catcher.

## LIGHT IN THE DARKNESS

All the while that the *Endurance* is trapped in the ice, Frank Hurley takes hundreds of photos, having converted the ship's refrigerator (a rather obsolete space in the circumstances) into a darkroom. His experiments in the pitch black of winter include lighting up the hull and masts with flares, which makes for striking shots.



## CRACKS APPEAR

After months of darkness, the Sun returns in July 1915, but the breaking ice puts immense pressure on the ship's hull. The creaking and groaning of the now-shifting and rising floe causes concerns that the *Endurance* may not survive. The crew don't know it yet, but the Bovril stored on the deck will prove vital in the months to come.





**“THE SHIP GROANS  
AND QUIVERS,  
WINDOWS SPLINTER,  
WHILST THE DECK  
TIMBERS GAPE  
AND TWIST.”**

FRANK HURLEY

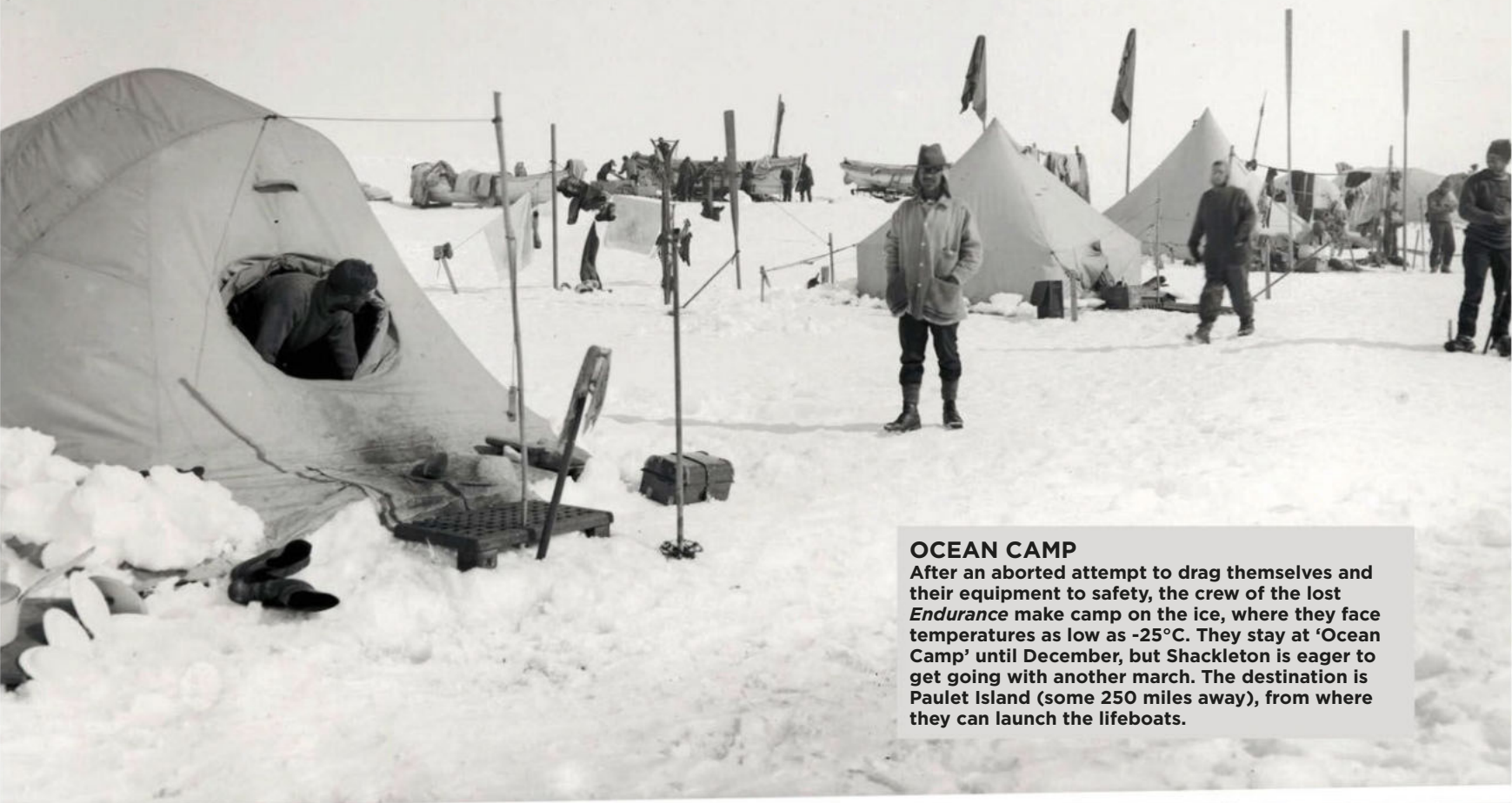
**“SHE’S GOING BOYS!”**

On 27 October, with squeezes from the ice causing severe damage, the order is given to abandon ship. Shackleton has no choice but to cancel the entire expedition. Focus now turns to getting his men home safely. The *Endurance* – which was named for the Shackleton family motto, ‘By endurance, we conquer’ – is wrecked and finally sinks in late November.

With hopes of making the crossing shattered, the dogs become an unnecessary burden on food. Over the next few months, they become casualties of the failed expedition.





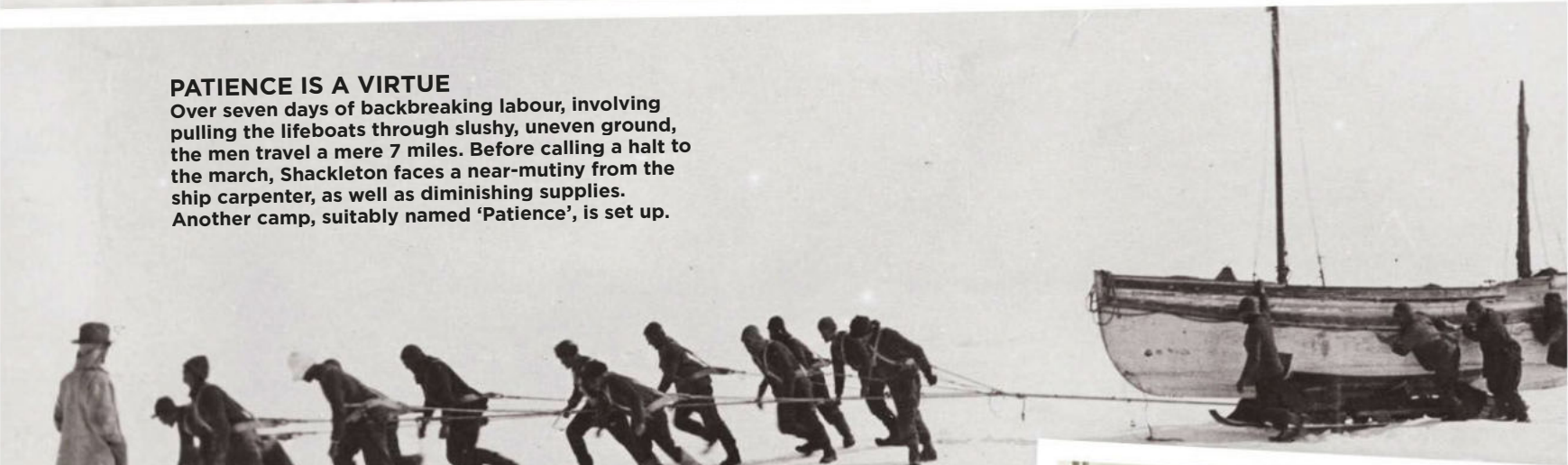


### OCEAN CAMP

After an aborted attempt to drag themselves and their equipment to safety, the crew of the lost *Endurance* make camp on the ice, where they face temperatures as low as  $-25^{\circ}\text{C}$ . They stay at 'Ocean Camp' until December, but Shackleton is eager to get going with another march. The destination is Paulet Island (some 250 miles away), from where they can launch the lifeboats.

### PATIENCE IS A VIRTUE

Over seven days of backbreaking labour, involving pulling the lifeboats through slushy, uneven ground, the men travel a mere 7 miles. Before calling a halt to the march, Shackleton faces a near-mutiny from the ship carpenter, as well as diminishing supplies. Another camp, suitably named 'Patience', is set up.



### LOST RECORDS

While at camp, photographer Frank Hurley cuts strips of seal blubber - now a staple of the men's diet, as well as Bovril - as Shackleton watches on. In his personal supplies, Hurley carries around 120 photographs salvaged from the *Endurance*. Along with Shackleton, he had chosen the best from over 500 plates, before destroying the rest.







## IN PICTURES VOYAGE OF THE ENDURANCE

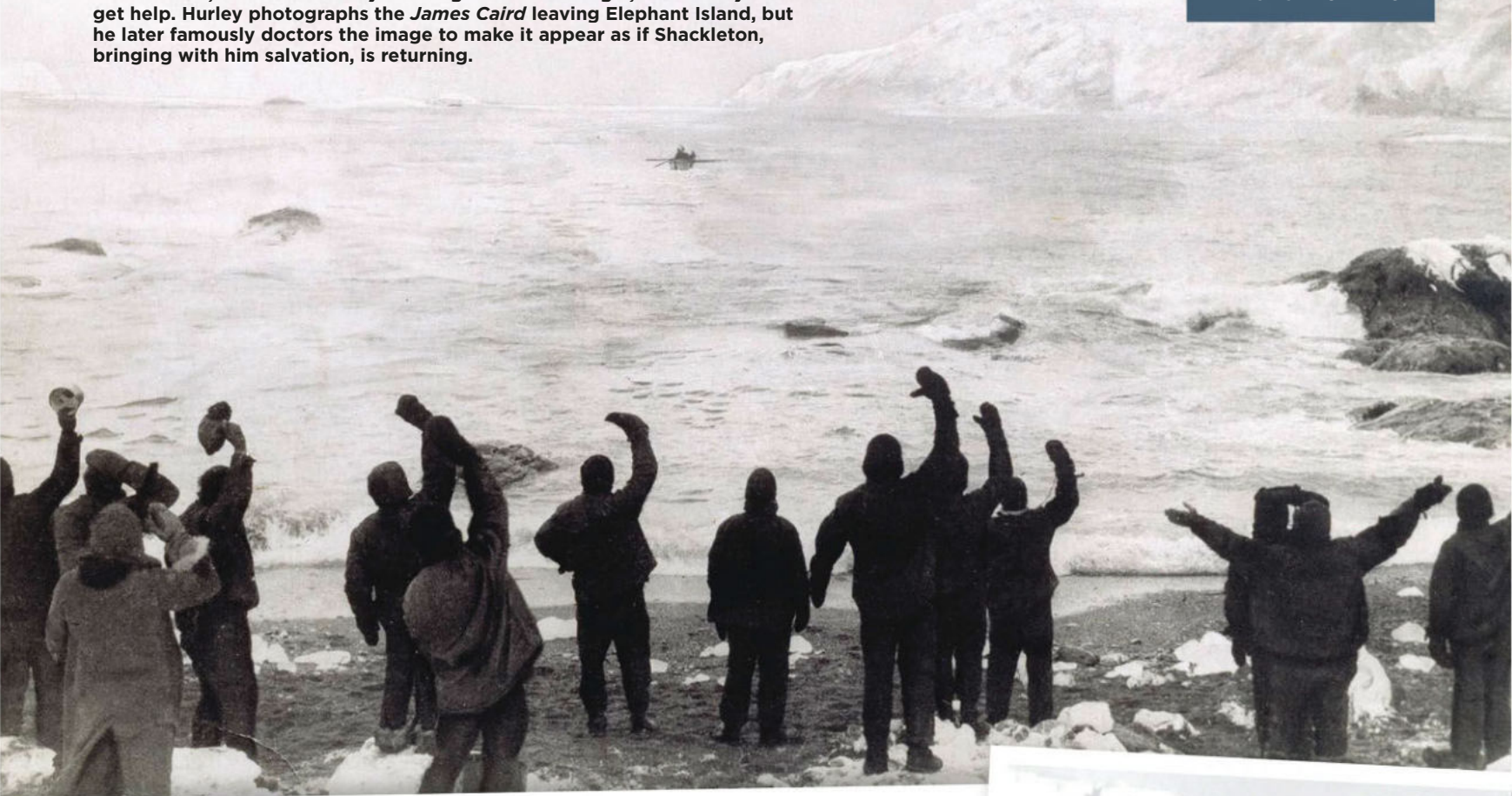
### ELEPHANT IN THE GLOOM

After the ice floe breaks up in April 1916, the men desert Patience Camp and embark on a perilous boat journey to Elephant Island, a remote, uninhabited and rocky speck in the ocean. When they make landfall, it is the first time the men have set foot on land for 497 days.

Shackleton and five other men soon set out in one of the lifeboats, the *James Caird*, to make a 16-day crossing to South Georgia, where they can get help. Hurley photographs the *James Caird* leaving Elephant Island, but he later famously doctors the image to make it appear as if Shackleton, bringing with him salvation, is returning.

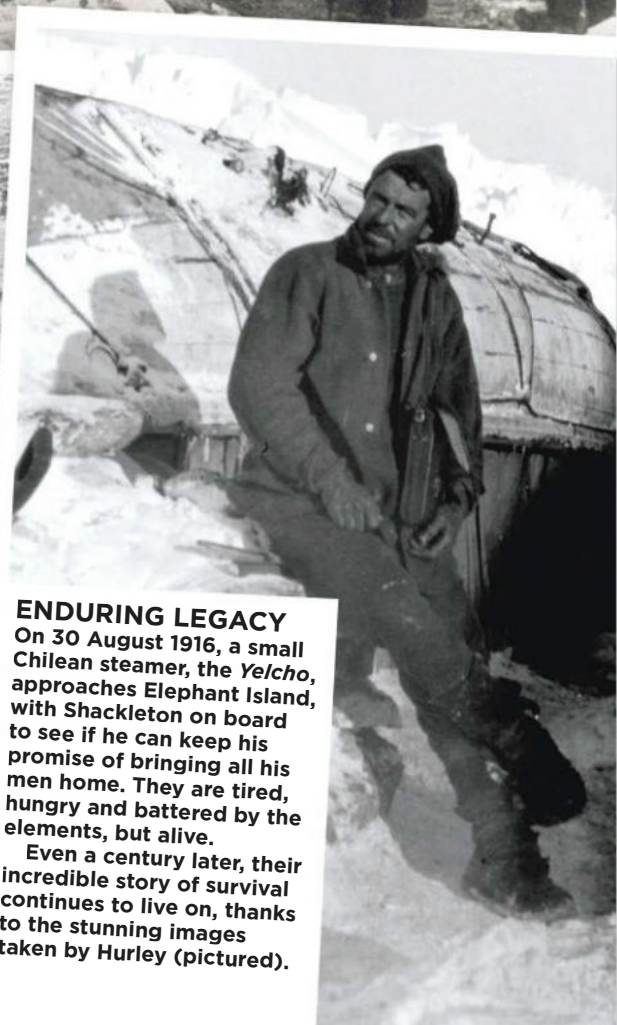
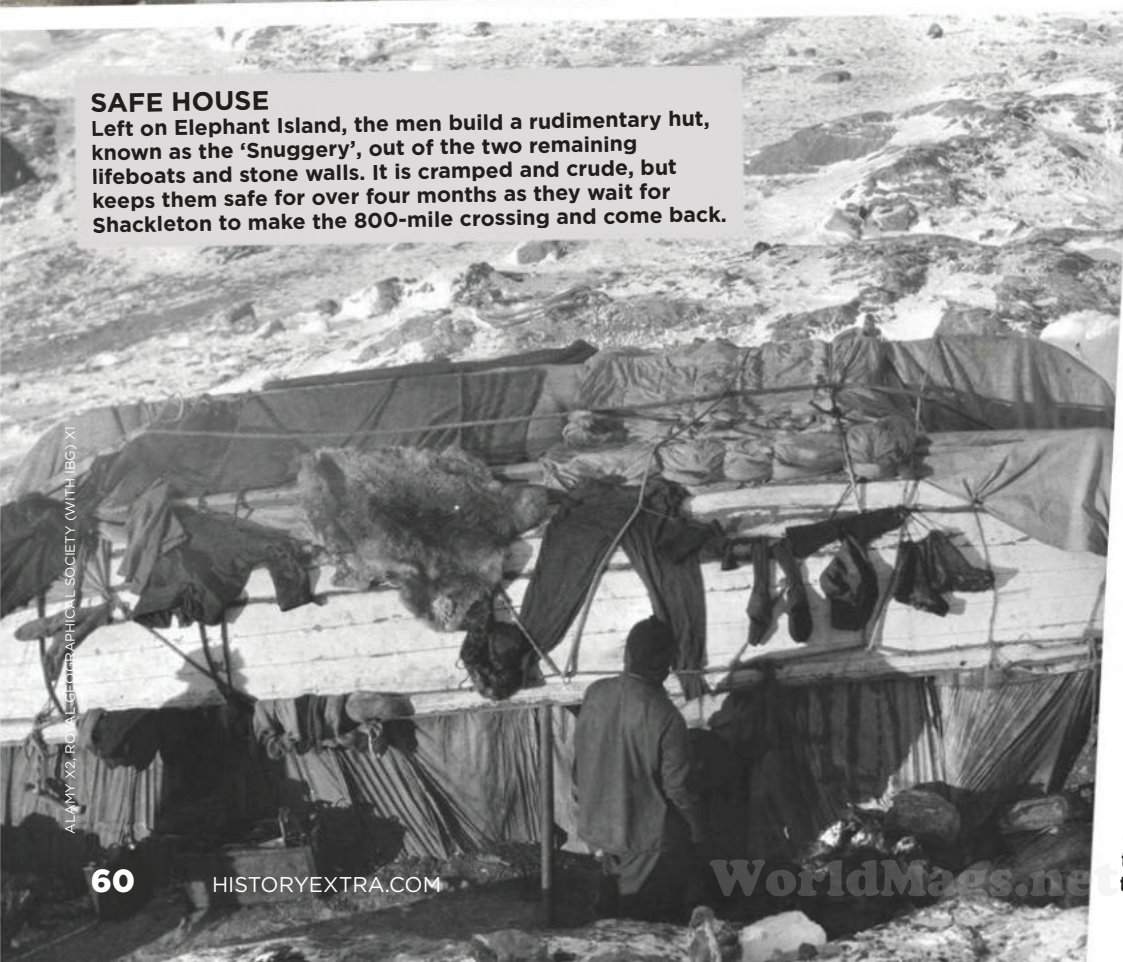
**“THANK GOD  
I HAVEN’T KILLED  
ONE OF MY MEN.”**

ERNEST SHACKLETON



### SAFE HOUSE

Left on Elephant Island, the men build a rudimentary hut, known as the ‘Snuggery’, out of the two remaining lifeboats and stone walls. It is cramped and crude, but keeps them safe for over four months as they wait for Shackleton to make the 800-mile crossing and come back.



### ENDURING LEGACY

On 30 August 1916, a small Chilean steamer, the *Yelcho*, approaches Elephant Island, with Shackleton on board to see if he can keep his promise of bringing all his men home. They are tired, hungry and battered by the elements, but alive.

Even a century later, their incredible story of survival continues to live on, thanks to the stunning images taken by Hurley (pictured).

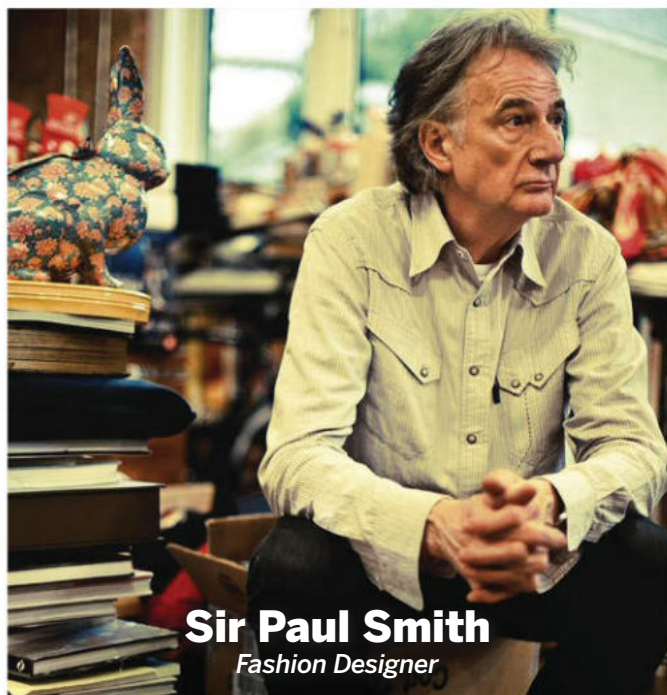


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ILLUSTRATED

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*Garden Designer*

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**BATTLEFIELD  
GAUGAMELA,  
331 BC**

**ENTER  
THE HERO**

A **mounted charge** led by Alexander the Great himself proved to be a **pivotal moment** in the whole battle.

# Alexander crushes the Persians

Darius III of Persia had amassed a vast army to defend his empire against Alexander the Great. But, as **Julian Humphrys** explains, his numbers were no match for Alexander's superior tactics and hardened soldiers...

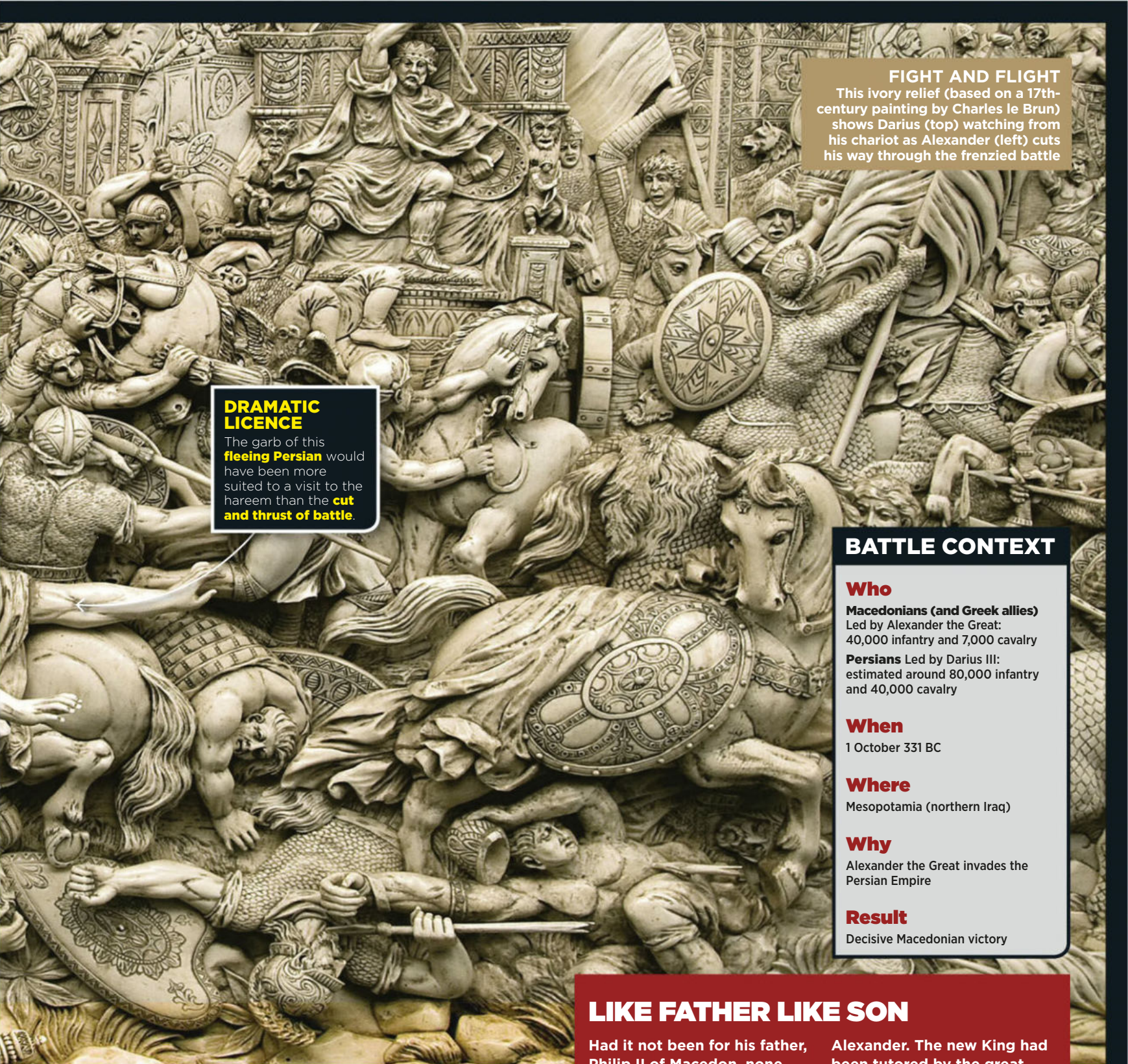
**A**cross a dusty plain in what is now northern Iraq, the two great armies of Greece and Persia stand before each other. It is 1 October 331 BC, and the fate of an empire is at stake.

The two nations had long been enemies. Some 150 years earlier, the Greeks had been invaded by an aggressive Persian Empire, but now, the boot was on the other foot. Darius III's Persian Empire was

under attack from Alexander III of Macedonia – or Alexander the Great – and his allies of the Greek states.

After defeating the Persians at Issus (in modern-day Turkey) in 333 BC, Alexander moved on to secure the Persian lands of Syria, the Mediterranean coast and Egypt. The Macedonian then looked east, with the goal of toppling Darius III and conquering the entire Persian Empire. In 331 BC, he crossed the Euphrates River into Mesopotamia. Hoping to secure peace, Darius offered his enemy





## FIGHT AND FLIGHT

This ivory relief (based on a 17th-century painting by Charles le Brun) shows Darius (top) watching from his chariot as Alexander (left) cuts his way through the frenzied battle

## DRAMATIC LICENCE

The garb of this fleeing Persian would have been more suited to a visit to the harem than the cut and thrust of battle.

## BATTLE CONTEXT

### Who

**Macedonians (and Greek allies)**  
Led by Alexander the Great:  
40,000 infantry and 7,000 cavalry

**Persians** Led by Darius III:  
estimated around 80,000 infantry  
and 40,000 cavalry

### When

1 October 331 BC

### Where

Mesopotamia (northern Iraq)

### Why

Alexander the Great invades the Persian Empire

### Result

Decisive Macedonian victory

a huge bribe. Parmenion, one of Alexander's leading generals, was in favour of accepting it. "I would take it if I were Alexander," he said to his King. Alexander had other ideas. "And I would take it if I were Parmenion", he replied.

## EMPIRE IN ARMS

Darius would have to fight once again. He scoured every corner of his empire, assembling and equipping a huge army. As well as Persian regiments of 'apple-bearers' (named after the round

pommels on the butts of their spears), there were Scythians from the shores of the Black Sea, Bactrians from the foothills of the Himalayas, Indians and Greek mercenaries. He even had a small force of war elephants. The actual size of Darius's army isn't known, but it was some 100,000 strong and substantially outnumbered that of Alexander.

But this advantage came at a price. Next to his opponent's battle-hardened, well-trained and tight-knit troops, the Persian

## LIKE FATHER LIKE SON

Had it not been for his father, Philip II of Macedon, none of Alexander the Great's conquests would have been possible. When he became King of Macedon in 359 BC Philip inherited a weak, disunited kingdom. He set about reforming its army and used his considerable military and diplomatic skills to forge a powerful state, at the same time making himself master of most of Greece.

Philip was assassinated in 336 BC, and was succeeded by his son, the 20-year-old

Alexander. The new King had been tutored by the great philosopher Aristotle and combined his father's flair for warfare and animosity for the Persian Empire with a love of culture and the arts.

But there was a darker side to Alexander and one which his associates came to fear. Believing that Parmenion had been involved in a plot against him, the King ordered the death of his comrade-in-arms in 330 BC, and he later killed another friend, Cleitus, in a drunken range.





**FIRST BLOOD**  
A Roman mosaic of the 333 BC Battle of Issus, when Alexander and Darius III first clashed

## “Alexander took up a position with his elite armoured unit”

◀ army was largely inexperienced, poorly-trained and, because it had been raised in a hurry, Darius hadn't had time to weld it together into a well-organised, fighting unit.

### BATTLE GROUNDS

Knowing just how dangerous an opponent Alexander was, Darius had picked his ground very carefully. Two years earlier at Issus, Alexander had beaten him largely because the terrain hadn't allowed him to take full advantage of his superiority in numbers. This time, he chose Gaugamela near the city of Arbela (present-day Erbil, the capital of Iraqi Kurdistan). It offered a vast open plain, where he hoped his cavalry would be able to sweep round and surround Alexander's outnumbered forces.

The Persian leader deployed 200 scythed chariots in front of his army. These had vicious, metre-long blades attached to their wheels, designed to cut a bloody path through the ranks of any force they came across. Darius planned to use these to break up and disrupt Alexander's formations. To give these wheeled chariots the even terrain they needed, he ordered his men to level part of the ground in front of his army.

Alexander's army arrived at Gaugamela in the early afternoon of 30 September, and discovered Darius's huge army deployed on the plain. When Parmenion proposed a night attack on the unsuspecting enemy, Alexander declined. “I will not demean myself by stealing victory like a thief,” he said. In fact, while he may

have been motivated by concerns for his honour, he was probably equally aware of the difficulties of controlling his forces in the dark.

The commander retired to his tent and stayed up late working on his battle plans. That night, the Persians worried that Alexander might try such an attack, so stood to their arms all night, depriving themselves of much-needed rest.

### CLASH AT DAWN

When day broke, Alexander's army formed up ready for battle. Its heavy infantry was deployed in the centre. Some were *hypaspists* or ‘shield bearers’, equipped with round shields, swords and spears but the bulk were *phalangites*. Armed with immensely long pikes, these armoured foot soldiers formed up in a rectangular phalanx of tightly-packed ranks.

## AGAINST THE ODDS

Darius had raised a huge army to defend his territory against the Macedonian invaders. But numbers counted for little against the tactical brilliance of Alexander. Despite being heavily outnumbered, Alexander's troops outmanoeuvred and outfought their Persian enemies. By the end of the day, the Persians had been routed and their King was a fugitive in his own realm.

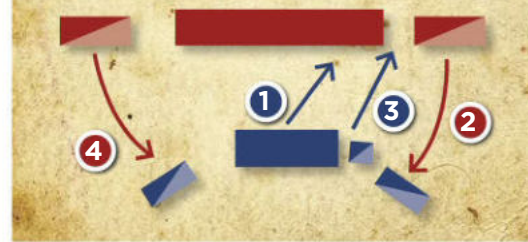


### LEADING FROM THE FRONT

Mounted on his horse Bucephalus, Alexander is said to have come within feet of the Persian King's chariot.

### ACTION PLAN

1. The Macedonians march obliquely towards the Persian left
2. Bessus counters Macedonian right
3. Alexander breaks through Persian line
4. Persians nearly overcome Parmenion



#### KEY

- Persians
- Persian cavalry
- Macedonians
- Macedonian cavalry

When they lowered their pikes – as long as they held their formation – they presented an impenetrable hedge of spears.

Alexander deployed most of his cavalry on the flanks. Putting the left wing under the command of Parmenion, the King took up a position with his elite armoured unit – the Companion cavalry – to the right of the phalanx. Further to the right were more cavalry, supported by archers and javelin

throwers, while a second body of infantry was kept in reserve to protect the rear of the army.

Alexander's plan was to use Parmenion's troops on the left in a holding action, while he led the main attack on the right. To this end, he had formed up his army slightly to the left of Darius's centre and, as his army advanced, it moved obliquely even further to the right, threatening Darius's left flank. This not only took them



### ROYAL RETREAT

Darius is forced to flee on his chariot, an action that caused dismay and confusion among his soldiers.

### SIDE STEPPED

Alexander's infantry parted ranks for the Persian chariots to pass harmlessly through their lines.

### WHEELS OF TERROR

A devastating charge by his horse-drawn chariots was a key part of Darius's battle plan but it came to nothing.

### POINT BREAK

A decisive charge by Alexander's lance-wielding armoured Companion cavalry punches a hole in the Persian line.

### IMMORTAL COMBAT

Darius' household troops, the Immortals, fought to cover the retreat of their defeated King.

## CUTTING THE KNOT

In 333 BC, Alexander was wintering in the Phrygian city of Gordium. The city had a local curiosity - a cart which was bound to its yoke by a knot so complicated that no one had been able to unravel it. A tradition developed, which saw visitors challenged to untie the knot and free the cart. Watched by his friends, Alexander duly tried his hand but, when the knot refused to budge, he came up with a solution of his own - he drew his sword and slashed the knot apart, freeing the cart.

That night there was a violent thunderstorm, which was taken as a sign that Zeus approved of Alexander's

actions. It was later claimed an oracle had foretold that whoever untied the knot would become ruler of all Asia. To 'cut the Gordian knot' has since become an idiom meaning to solve a difficult problem by bold and direct action.

### CUT LOOSE

Alexander cuts the knot, in the Rococo stylings of French painter, Jean-Simon Berthélemy

## KEY PLAYERS

Meet the two commanders of this high-stakes battle



**ALEXANDER THE GREAT**  
(356-23 BC)

King of Macedonia. Widely seen as one of the greatest, most ambitious military commanders of all time.



**DARIUS III**  
(died 330 BC)

King of Persia. He lacked the ability to govern his huge, unstable empire and was no match for Alexander in battle.







## BATTLEFIELD GAUGAMELA, 331 BC

away from the ground that Darius had prepared for his chariots, but it also forced the Persians to extend their line to match the move.

By the time Darius ordered his chariots forward, it may already have been too late. As the wheeled war machines bounced unsteadily along towards the Macedonian lines, they were met with showers of arrows and javelins. When they reached the enemy line, Alexander's men simply opened their ranks to allow the chariots (which weren't easy to manoeuvre and essentially had to charge in a straight line) to pass harmlessly through to the rear where, one by one, they were picked off.

### PERSIAN PUSH BACK

The Persians on the left were led by Darius's relative Bessus. He managed to hold his own, and even pushed the Macedonians back, but he needed continual reinforcements from the centre to be able to match his enemy. Slowly but surely, the centre of Darius's line was being dangerously weakened, especially at the point where it joined Bessus' men on the left.

Sheer weight of numbers allowed the Persian right to make better progress. Beset on all sides by vast numbers of enemy cavalry, Parmenion was hard pressed to hold them back. Indeed, some broke through, and rode off to plunder the Macedonian baggage.

But the battle was to be decided elsewhere. Timing his attack to perfection, Alexander held the men of the Persian centre with his phalanx, then led his Companion

## HORSING ABOUT

Alexander's favourite horse was Bucephalus. It had been brought to the court of his father as a wild, unbroken stallion and no one had been able to tame it. Alexander succeeded and he is said to have ridden it in all his major battles. Bucephalus died, probably of old age, in 326 BC shortly after the Battle of the Hydaspes River. Alexander founded a city in his stallion's memory, which he named Bucephala.

**NOBLE STEED**  
A statue of Alexander and Bucephalus stands in Thessaloniki

### YOUR KINGDOM FOR MY HORSE

Shortly after Gaugamela, Bucephalus was stolen. Alexander threatened to wipe out an entire country if his steed wasn't returned (which it was).



cavalry in a charge against the weak spot between the Persian centre and right. As his enemy's line began to crumble, Alexander drove his men on in a bid to reach his opposite number. Darius was mounted on a chariot in the centre of the line, surrounded by his best cavalry and his 'Immortal' infantry (so-called because their numbers were

never allowed to drop below 10,000).

Darius soon fled, although Diodorus of Sicily (a Greek historian who was, admittedly, writing over 200 years later) believed

that he fought bravely before being forced to flee: "With his bodyguard at his back, the Persian King met the Macedonian attack on his chariot, hurling javelins at his enemies". Diodorus continues: "A javelin hurled by Alexander missed Darius but struck the driver behind him, knocking him off the chariot." This close call, the scholar tells us, led to disastrous confusion among the Persian army: "Those

further away thought their King had been brought down." This false report spread like a Mexican wave through the Persian army and, rank by rank, the defenders abandoned the battle ground.

As Darius and the troops around him fled the field, Bessus, who was in danger of being cut off on the Persian left, began withdrawing as well. Alexander was all set to launch a full-scale pursuit when he received an urgent request: Parmenion needed help. His outnumbered troops were on the point of collapse. Alexander circled

back to aid his hard-pressed general but, by the time he arrived, the crisis had passed. Bessus's men had retreated thanks to both a bold charge from Parmenion's Thessalian cavalry (Thessaly is a region in northern Greece noted for its horses) and the demoralising news that the Persians had been defeated elsewhere on the battlefield.

To ensure that Darius would never again be able to use these soldiers against him, Alexander now led a merciless pursuit of the defeated. Thousands of Darius's hapless soldiers were cut down as they fled. No one is sure how many were killed at Gaugamela, although sources suggest the Macedonians may have lost 3,000 men, but the Persians at least ten times as many. Darius was not one of them. He had managed to escape but, with his credibility in tatters, he was now little more than a fugitive in his own shattered empire. ☉

# 20

The number of cities that Alexander founded and named after himself

## WHAT HAPPENED NEXT?

Alexander's reputation got even greater...

The victor headed south, quickly adding Babylon, Susa and the Persian capital of Persepolis to his empire. Within a year, the Persians turned on Darius. He was murdered in a conspiracy led by Bessus, who was himself later captured by Alexander and executed.

Over the next three years, Alexander completed his conquest of the Persian Empire, and then set out further east. He reached the Punjab and was preparing for further conquests when his troops mutinied and forced his return. When he died at



**KING OF BABYLON**  
The Macedonian King enters Babylon (in modern-day Iraq)

Babylon in 323 BC, after just 13 years on the throne, he had built an empire that stretched across three continents.

### GET HOOKED

Find out more about the battle and those involved

### WATCH

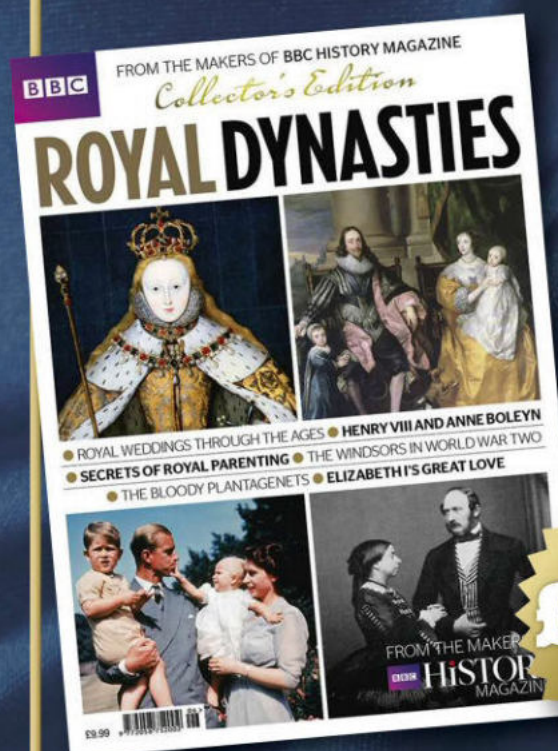
Although on occasion it plays fast and loose with the historical facts, Oliver Stone's epic 2004 film *Alexander* includes an exciting recreation of the battle.



FROM THE MAKERS OF **BBC** **HiSTORY**  
MAGAZINE

*Collector's Edition*

# ROYAL DYNASTIES

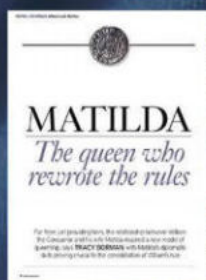


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# THE ESSEX AND THE WHALE

**Pat Kinsella** discovers the true tale that inspired *Moby-Dick*, meeting the whalers who went from hunters to hunted in the middle of the Pacific...



GETTY XI. SUPERSTOCK XI

## KILLER INSTINCT

A sperm whale slams into its pursuers in this c1875 print - the titanic cetaceans were among the most dangerous prey for their hunters



“I could distinctly see him  
smite his jaws together,  
**as if distracted with  
rage and fury**”

*Owen Chase, first mate on The Essex,  
describing the whale after its first attack*







## GREAT ADVENTURES THE REAL MOBY-DICK

**O**wen Chase – First Mate on a 27-metre whaling vessel, *The Essex* – was in the midst of the Pacific on the morning of 20 November 1820, when he spotted an unusually large sperm whale acting strangely. The whale, which the First Mate later estimated to be some 85 feet long (26 metres), was at the surface, its head half clear of the water, seemingly eyeballing *The Essex*.

All of a sudden, the mammal spouted and swam rapidly towards the ship. “[It was] coming down for us at great celerity,” Chase would later write. Then the beast rammed its humungous head into the hull of *The Essex*, which reacted “As if she had struck a rock, and trembled for a few seconds like a leaf.”

Chase observed the leviathan pass beneath the injured ship, momentarily stunned by the impact. “I could distinctly see him smite his jaws together, as if distracted with rage and fury,” recounted Chase.

Many of the crew, including the captain, were out hunting in small whaleboats. Those left aboard frantically manned the pumps, but the whale wasn’t done yet. A few moments later, another crew member screamed: “Here he is – he is making for us again!”

This time the whale was charging twice as fast, and with double the intent. It smashed into the boat’s bow with such force that it stove the hull fully in. The aggrieved animal then disappeared into the depths, shortly to be followed by the mortally wounded whaling ship.

As *The Essex* slipped beneath the waves, 20 men were left adrift in three small boats. They were over 1,000 miles from the nearest smudge of land. What happened next was a horribly drawn-out drama, involving more wild attacks, desperate deprivation, death, sacrifice and cannibalism. A handful of the men, including Chase, survived to tell the tale, which inspired American writer Herman Melville to write the classic novel *Moby-Dick*.

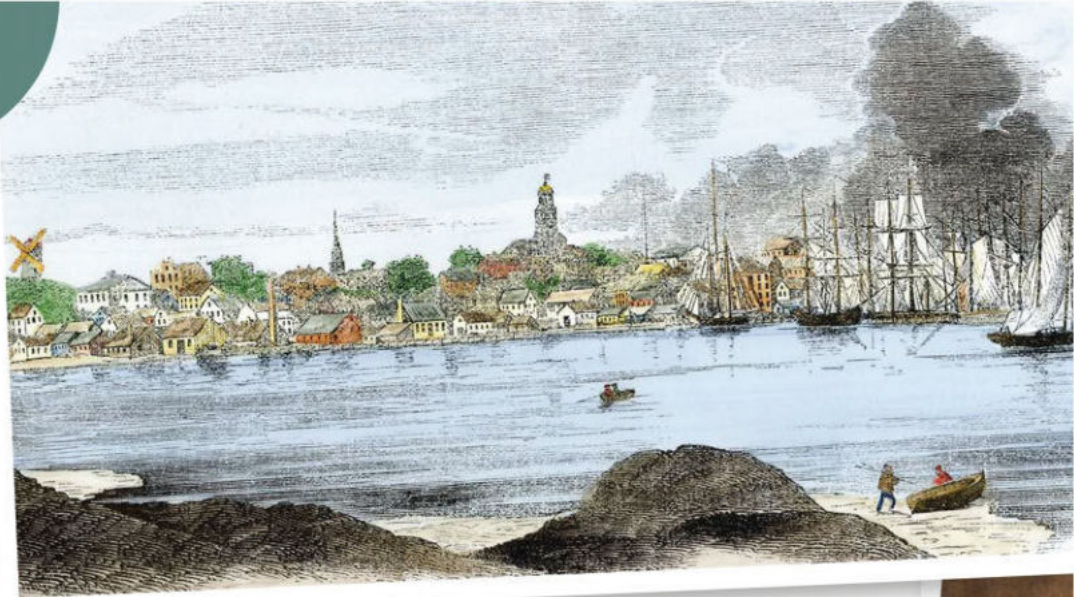
### ILL OMENS

*The Essex* had left Nantucket, Massachusetts, 15 months earlier (point 1 on map, p72), under the command of Captain George Pollard. He had planned a two-and-a-half-year voyage to the whale grounds in the South Pacific, off the west coast of South America.

Almost immediately, the ship sailed into trouble. Within days, *The Essex* was knocked over during a tempest (2), briefly lying on her side before self-righting. A sail was destroyed, along with two of the smaller whaleboats.

Pollard pushed on without stopping to make repairs, but progress was slow and it took five weeks to get around Cape Horn (3). By February 1820, they finally arrived in the once whale-rich waters off the coast of Chile, only to find them almost completely hunted out.

By now the crew were muttering about ill-fate and bad omens, but Pollard knew of a newly



### THE MAIN PLAYERS

#### GEORGE POLLARD

Aged 29 when *The Essex* began its trip, Pollard was one of the youngest-ever captains of a whaling ship. He survived one further wreck, but was branded a Jonah (unlucky) and worked out his days as a night watchman.

#### OWEN CHASE

The 23-year-old First Mate on *The Essex* quickly wrote an account of the disaster – *Narrative of the Most Extraordinary and Distressing Shipwreck of the Whale-Ship Essex* – before returning to the sea.

#### HERMAN MELVILLE

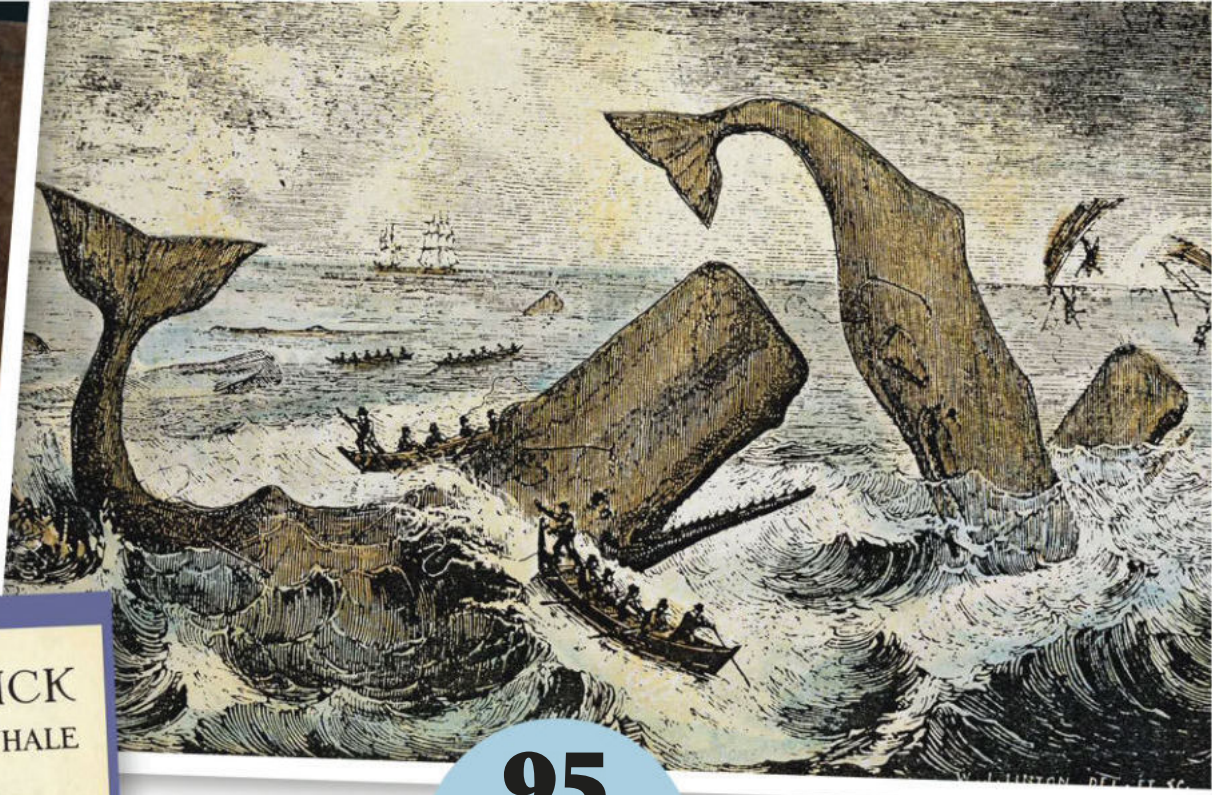
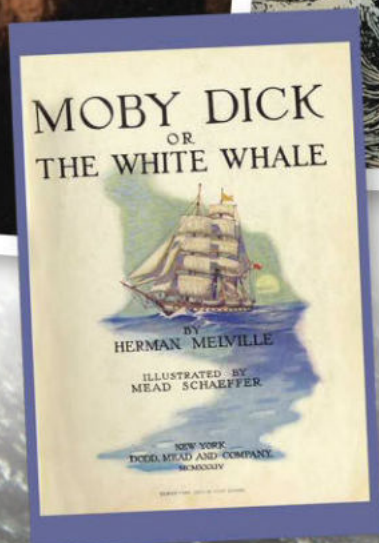
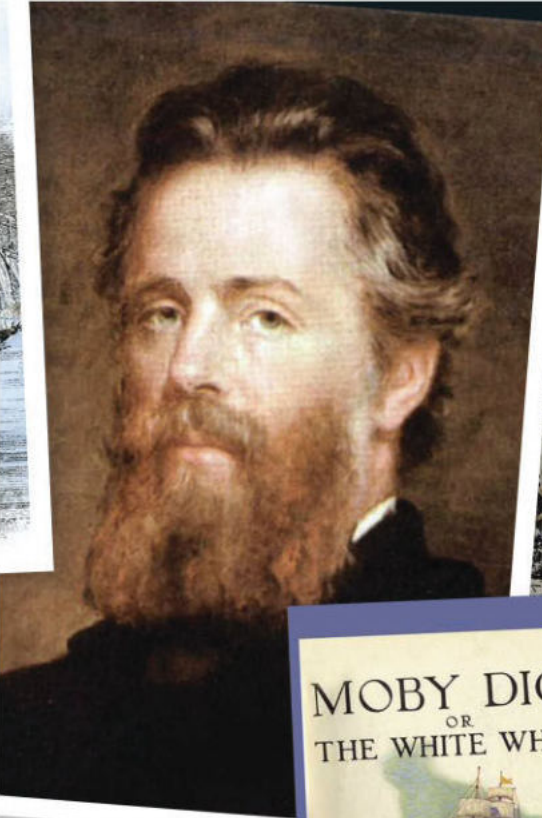
The American writer worked as a seaman aboard a whaler from 1841-42. During this time, Melville met Chase’s son, who lent the author his father’s book. It greatly influenced Melville’s most famous work, *Moby-Dick*.

### WHALE TALES

ABOVE, L-R: Sailing ships in the harbour of Nantucket, Massachusetts – the heart of America’s whaling industry; Author Herman Melville, who was so inspired by the tale of *The Essex* that he wrote *Moby-Dick*; Melville’s novel, based on this story, was published in 1851, but saw little instant success; Sperm whales inspired great fear in most hunters – their aggressive attacks were infamous







# 95

The number of days between the sinking of *The Essex* and the rescue of Captain Pollard

**TAKE CHARGE**  
The behemoth bull whale rams his pursuers in Ron Howard's *In The Heart Of The Sea* (2015)

discovered whaling area, 2,500 miles further into the embrace of the Pacific. It was a gigantic gamble taking a small vessel like *The Essex* so far into the open ocean, but captain and crew were chasing a lucrative prize. After a brief stop in Ecuador (4), where one (perhaps prescient) crew member jumped ship, they set a new course.

A leak in the hull forced a stop in the Galápagos Islands (5), where they restocked for the journey ahead. On Hood Island, while repairs were being made, the crew collected hundreds of giant Galápagos tortoises, which could be kept alive on the boat and slaughtered individually, to provide a supply of fresh meat.

During another hunting expedition on Charles Island, one crew member lit a fire for a lark. It was soon raging out of control, eventually setting the entire island ablaze and forcing the sailors to beat a hasty escape. Pollard was furious, and the island was reduced to a charred mess. Two extinctions (the Floreana tortoise and the Floreana mockingbird) are blamed on this unfortunate event, which did little to improve morale.

## TURNING THE TABLES

In November 1820, *The Essex* arrived at the hunting ground (6), but still the whaleboats were struggling to make strikes. Whales were definitely present, though, and they quickly began to turn the tables on their pursuers. On 16 November, a boat led by Owen Chase was badly destroyed when a whale surfaced right beneath it.

After 8am on 20 November, a cry of "There she blows" went up. A pod of sperm whales had been spotted. The crew launched the small boats and soon they had harpooned a pair of the mammals. Two of the boats were now being dragged along by the wounded giants, on what was called a 'Nantucket sleighride'.

Chase, too, had unleashed a harpoon into the side of a whale, but his target fought back,

**"As *The Essex* slipped beneath the waves, 20 men were left adrift, over 1,000 miles from the nearest land"**





## ON THE HUNT

Whaling in the 19th century was a risky business. Having rowed towards the leviathans in small boats, the hunters would hand-throw harpoons to spear their prey. Injured, the whales would take off, dragging the boats along until, fatigued, they would give up. Sperm whales were infamously aggressive, but were so rich in oil that many hunters considered them worth the danger. The Pacific whaling ground where *The Essex* came to grief was little known in the 1820s, and rumours of cannibal islands were rife.



**DISASTER AT SEA**  
An 1824 woodcut of the tragedy of *The Essex*

### 1 12 AUGUST 1819 Nantucket, Massachusetts

*The Essex* departs Nantucket, then the headquarters of the global oil business, with 21 men under the command of first-time Captain, George Pollard.

### 2 15 AUGUST 1819 North Atlantic

During violent storms, *The Essex* is knocked over, losing her topgallant sail, plus two whaling boats.

### 3 DECEMBER 1819 Cape Horn

*The Essex* reaches the cape on 18 December, but has to fight for five weeks before finally getting through the treacherous passage. The crew begins hunting for whales along the coast of Chile, but meets little success.

### 4 SEPTEMBER 1820 Atacames, Ecuador

Having made the decision to venture further afield to new hunting grounds, *The Essex* calls into Atacames, Ecuador, to pick up supplies. Crew member Henry Dewitt jumps ship.

### 5 OCTOBER 1820 Galápagos Islands

*The Essex* is forced to pull in to Hood Island on 8 October to fix a leaking hull. The crew seizes the chance to grab fresh meat in the shape of hundreds of giant tortoises. Two weeks later they stop at Charles Island (now Floreana Island), where they take more tortoises and, after losing control of a fire, leave the island in flames.

### 6 NOVEMBER 1820 South Pacific, 5-10 degrees south, 105-125 degrees west

*The Essex* reaches the remote hunting grounds, where they immediately encounter whales. Chase's whaleboat is smashed in a skirmish with a harpooned whale on 16 November and, four days later, the main ship is attacked and sunk by an enraged bull whale.

### 7 20 DECEMBER 1820 Henderson Island, Pitcairn Islands

After a desperate month at sea, eating sodden supplies and getting rammed by an orca, the 20 men aboard three whaleboats wash up on a deserted island. It offers a trickle of water and a

few eggs. A week later, Thomas Chappel, Seth Weeks and William Wright choose to stay put, while the others get back into the boats and attempt to reach Easter Island.

### 8 10-12 JANUARY 1821 South Pacific, between Easter Island and Chile

All supplies are exhausted, and the fatalities begin with the death of Matthew Joy. Chase's boat is separated from the others during a storm, and is subsequently attacked by a shark. Survivors soon begin to feed on the bodies of the deceased.

### 9 20 JANUARY 1821 South Pacific, between Easter Island and Chile

The boat commanded by Boatswain Obed Hendrick is separated from Pollard's; the Boatswain and his men are never seen again. A craft containing three skeletons later washes ashore on one of the Pitcairn Islands, likely revealing their ultimate fate.

### 10 6 FEBRUARY 1821 South Pacific, between Easter Island and Chile

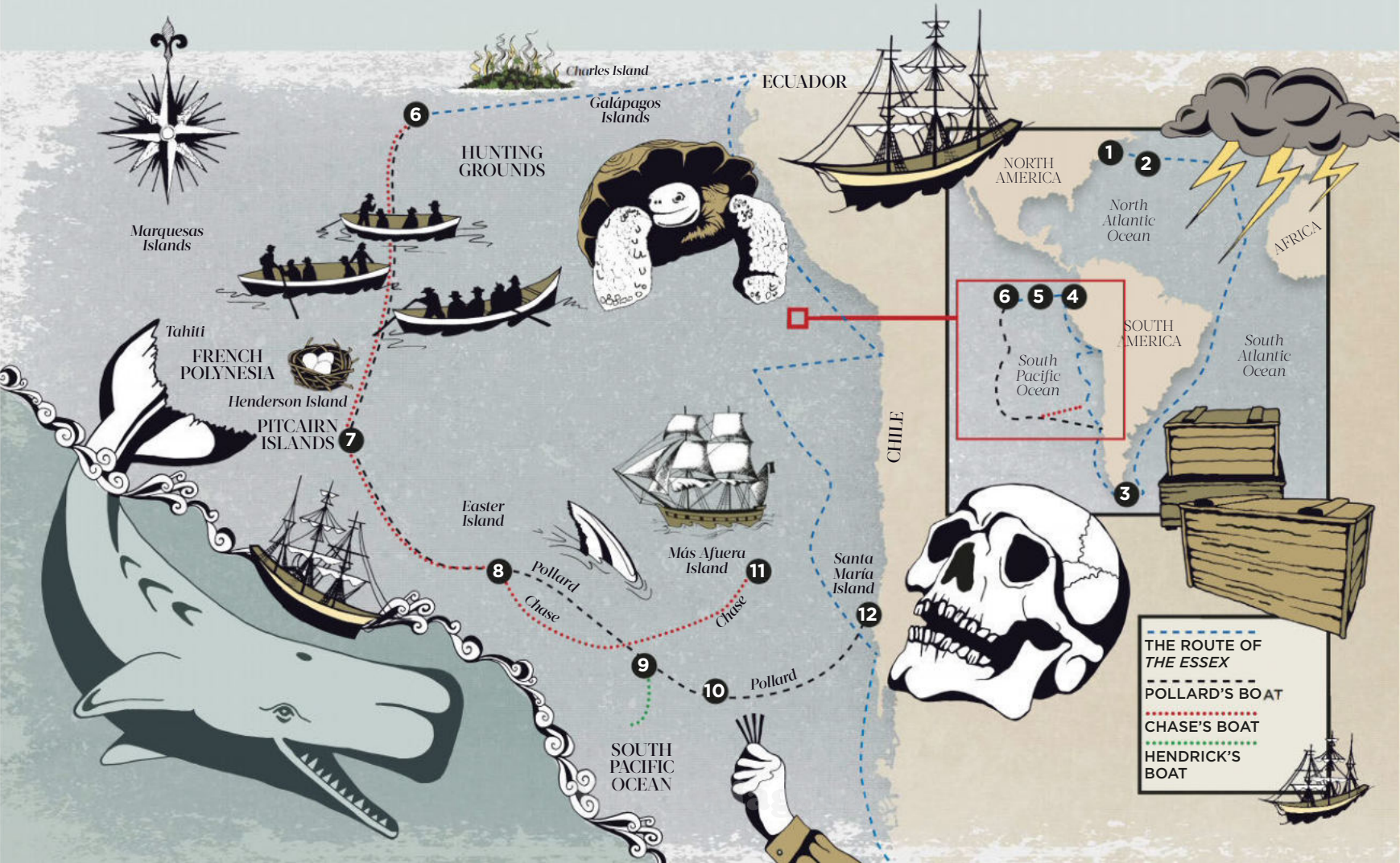
After drawing the short straw, 18-year-old Owen Coffin is shot and eaten by the men on Captain Pollard's boat.

### 11 18 FEBRUARY 1821 Más Afuera Island (now Alejandro Selkirk Island)

Within sight of land, the three survivors aboard Chase's boat spot the British whaler, *The Indian*, and are saved.

### 12 23 FEBRUARY 1821 Santa María Island, Chile

Close to land, Pollard and one other survivor are discovered in a wretched state by a Nantucket whaling ship, *The Dauphin*, and rescued.





splintering the side of the boat with a blow. The First Mate was forced to cut the line and limp back to *The Essex*. While he was repairing his boat, the behemoth bull whale appeared, and made its attack.

Realising *The Essex* was doomed even after the first hit, Chase signalled for the two remaining whaleboats to return. Captain Pollard reached his stricken ship just in time to see it sink. "My God, Mr Chase," uttered the shocked Captain. "What is the matter?"

"We have been stove by a whale," his First Mate answered.

## LOST AT SEA

The 20 men of *The Essex* were now spread across three 6-metre whaleboats. The ship's Steward had managed to retrieve a couple of quadrants, plus chests belonging to Chase and Pollard, and they had some hastily snatched, sea-sodden rations.

The closest scraps of terra firma were the Marquesas Islands to the west. Captain Pollard wanted to head straight there, but the crew had heard stories of cannibalism on remote Pacific islands. Led by Chase, the majority insisted on sailing south, following the tradewinds and catching westerlies to take them towards the South American mainland, which was an almost hopeless 3,000 miles distant.

For several terrible weeks the sailors survived on scraps of bread, swilling their mouths with seawater and drinking their own urine. After eight days, the terrified men in Pollard's boat were rammed again, this time by a curious orca, but the boat survived the encounter.

A month after the catastrophe, they washed up on Henderson Island (7), part of the Pitcairn group. If serendipity had sent them 100 miles further south-west, they would have landed safely on Pitcairn Island, still occupied by survivors of the 1789 mutiny on the *Bounty*, but it wasn't to be.

Henderson had limited fresh water and bird eggs, which the whalers gorged on. Within a week they'd stripped the island of its meagre resources, and the crew determined to seek salvation by setting off across the Pacific to Easter Island. Three men – William Wright, Seth Weeks and Thomas Chappel – refused to get back in the boats, electing to remain on the island rather than suffer the terrible deprivations and risks involved in a small boat journey across the open ocean.

Buffeted by big winds, the boats were blown 600 miles south of Easter Island. Realising this,

they reset their course for Más a Tierra island, but the fresh water had by now run out, and the situation was about to turn tragic.

## VOYAGE OF DEATH

Second Mate Matthew Joy was the first to die, on 10 January 1821 (8). The next day, the boat containing Chase, Richard Peterson, Isaac Cole, Benjamin Lawrence and Thomas Nickerson was separated from the other two in a storm. All alone, the vessel was attacked by a large shark, but the crew fought it off.

Peterson perished next, and, like Joy, was buried at sea in the traditional fashion, sewed into his clothes; the next body would not be treated in the same way. When Cole passed away on 8 February, the decision was made to eat his body parts.

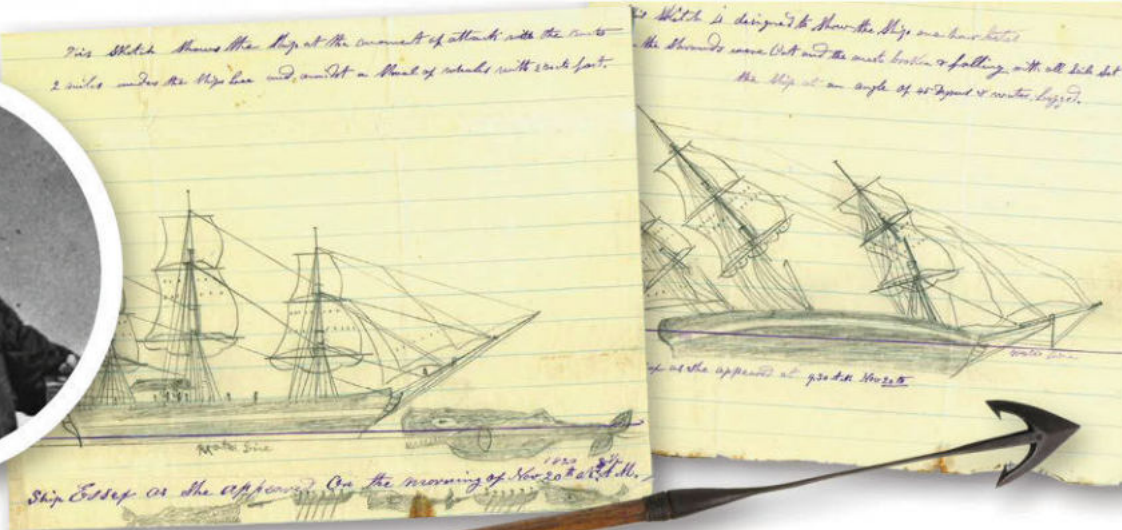
Ten days later, long after the last of Cole had been consumed, survivors in Chase's boat spotted the sails of a British whaler, *The Indian*, and began a desperate pursuit. Within sight of the Chilean Island of Más Afuera (since renamed Alejandro Selkirk Island), having navigated 2,500 miles of open ocean, Chase, Lawrence and Nickerson were saved (11).

Meanwhile, the crew on the other two boats had also resorted to dark survival means. In

Boatswain Obed Hendrick's craft, four men died and were eaten, before the boat lost contact with Captain Pollard's vessel (9), and disappeared into the blue. Later, a whaleboat with three skeletons – believed to be remains of this crew – was discovered on Ducie Island, just east of Henderson Island.

In Pollard's boat, the situation was just as horrific (10). The crew had already eaten one of their number, who had died on 28 January, before impending starvation led them to draw lots, to see who should be sacrificed so the others might live. The Captain's cousin, 18-year-old Owen Coffin, lost.

Pollard had promised Coffin's mother he'd look after the boy, and he allegedly tried to intervene, but the teenager apparently accepted his fate. A second lot was drawn to determine who should pull the trigger, and the terrible deed fell to Coffin's equally youthful friend



## SURVIVOR STORY

TOP L-R: *The Essex's* First Mate Owen Chase, as pictured in later life; Two sketches of the incident made by the Cabin Boy Thomas Nickerson, who was 14 at the time  
ABOVE: A 19th-century whaling harpoon

Charles Ramsdell. On 6 February, Coffin was shot in the head, butchered and eaten.

On 23 February, as Pollard and Ramsdell – now the only survivors – lay wretched in their boat, unaware they were within eyesight of an island off the Chilean coast, a Nantucket whaling ship, *The Dauphin*, pulled alongside them (12). The men had lost all grip on reality, and were hauled onto the ship still hoarding the bones of their late comrades, from which they'd gnawed every scrap of flesh and sucked all the marrow.

The awful irony of their first fateful decision after the wreck – to bypass the closest land for fear of cannibalism, only to end up eating their own shipmates – would haunt the survivors for the rest of their days. ☹

## GET HOOKED

### WATCH

The ill-fated voyage of *The Essex* has recently been turned into a major film, *In The Heart of the Sea* (2015), directed by Ron Howard and starring Benjamin Walker and Chris Hemsworth.

### READ

Herman Melville's *Moby-Dick*, which despite being a commercial flop during the author's life, has since become a classic novel of the sea.

## WHAT HAPPENED NEXT?

On 5 April 1821, the three men who had remained on Henderson Island were finally rescued, having spent 106 days stranded, struggling on the edge of starvation. Eight of *The Essex's* 20-strong crew survived the voyage. Seven men were eaten.

Survivors from the boats escaped judgement for cannibalism, which was considered justifiable in the circumstances (by the law at least, Owen Coffin's mother was not so forgiving of Pollard). Chase and, much later, the Cabin Boy Thomas Nickerson wrote accounts of the disaster.

**360**

The number of giant Galápagos tortoises the crew caught on Hood and Charles Islands





# FORGING A NEW WORLD

With sparks flying and smoke billowing, modern Britain was forged in the furnace of the Industrial Revolution, writes **Nige Tassell**...

**U**nlike a war that's neatly book-ended by declaration and armistice, there's no exact start date for the Industrial Revolution. Nor is there a commonly agreed point at which it subsided. Spanning from roughly 1760 until around 1840, it began in and was predominantly located in Britain. The extraordinary upheaval of the era not only affected every aspect of life, but also reshaped the nation. As the historian Emma Griffin explains in her book *Liberty's Dawn: a People's History of the Industrial Revolution* (2013), "No matter how much we dispute the fine detail, it is clear that something momentous happened in Britain between the end of the 18th century and the middle of the 19th. 'Revolution' is an unavoidable and apt description of these events."

The Revolution can be defined in many different ways, but – broadly speaking – it was the widespread conversion of Britain from a rural society into an urban one, when large swathes of the population left agricultural jobs for mechanised work in the noisy factories of the burgeoning industrial cities. The green and pleasant land was swapped for the dark, satanic mills.

Somewhat conversely, it was the increased mechanisation in agriculture, seen in earlier innovations such as Jethro Tull's seed drill (1701), that had forced

the migration to the cities and freed up a workforce for the Industrial Revolution.

Though the national focus moved towards heavy industry, agriculture didn't suffer too badly. The improved harvesting techniques and hardware of the period – such as Scottish inventor Andrew Meikle's threshing machine (1786) – led to increased productivity and thus increased profit.

While agriculture was evolving, so too was the nature of Britain's other

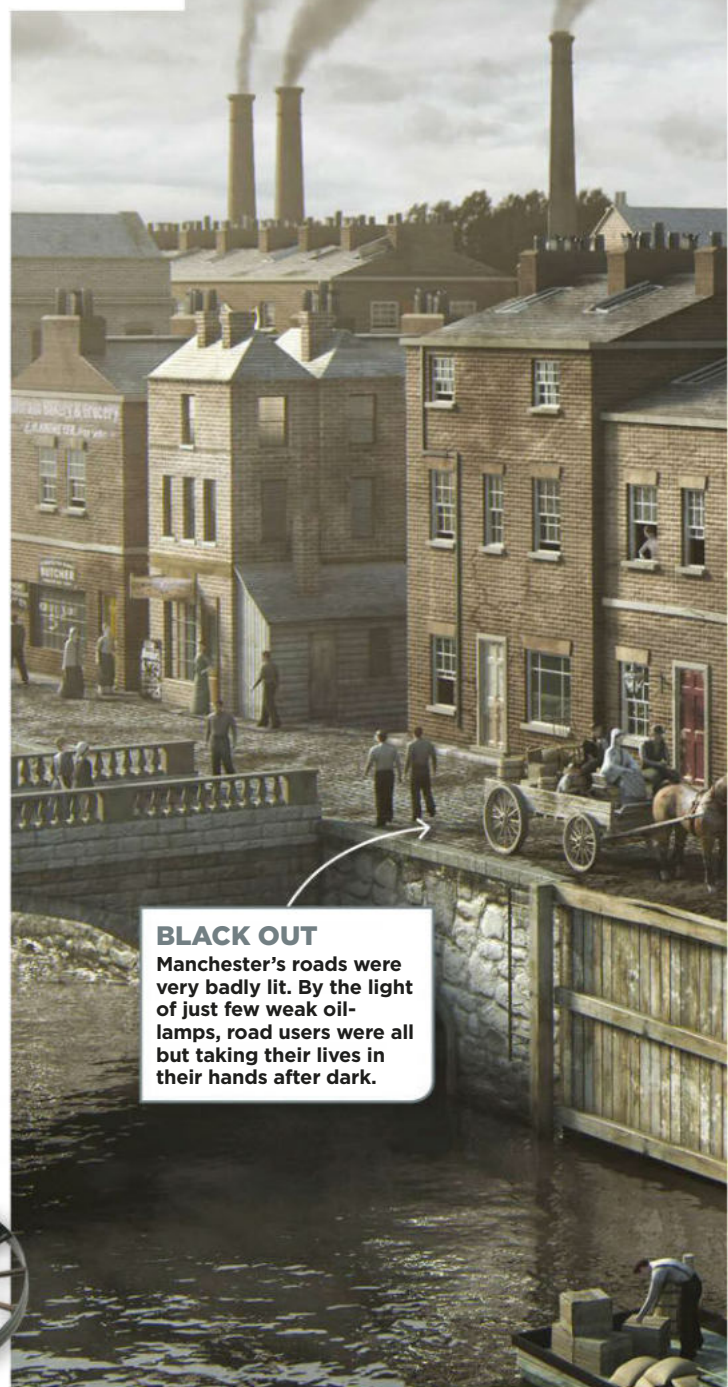
## 1766 THE SPINNING JENNY INVENTED BY JAMES HARGREAVES

One of the earliest and most significant advances of the Industrial Revolution was this invention by Lancastrian weaver Hargreaves. It enabled a textile worker, previously working with a one-thread spinning wheel, to increase their workload by a factor of eight by simultaneously operating multiple spindles.



TOP  
REVOLUTIONARY  
INVENTIONS  
#1

**CHAOTIC COTTONOPOLIS**  
Britain's cotton centre, Manchester, quadrupled in size in just a few decades. As such, the city grew haphazardly and social problems were rife...



### BLACK OUT

Manchester's roads were very badly lit. By the light of just few weak oil-lamps, road users were all but taking their lives in their hands after dark.



### TOXIC WASTE

Between the smoke pouring out of the factories and the waste dumped into the river or on the streets, Manchester's general environment was far from clean.

### DEVELOPMENT HUB

Manchester was a cutting edge industrial spot in the 18th century. In 1761, Britain's first purpose-built canal (Bridgewater) was opened there, connecting the coalfields to the south and the manufacturing zone in the centre.

VICTORIA  
TRAIN STATION

RIVER IRWELL

BRIDGEWATER  
CANAL

ROCHDALE  
CANAL

### SLUMMING IT

The city's poorest workers lived in houses that lacked services such as sewers or running drinking water.

TOP  
REVOLUTIONARY  
INVENTIONS  
#2



### 1769 THE STEAM ENGINE

PIONEERED BY JAMES WATT

Although, more than 50 years earlier, Thomas Newcomen had already successfully harnessed steam power to undertake mechanical work, it was Scotsman Watt (above), aided by his business partner Matthew Boulton, who fine-tuned this thinking to produce an engine that was far more fuel-efficient. Watt's engines were eagerly snapped up by mine owners to improve coal extraction.



industries. The textile industry most conspicuously encapsulated these rapid changes. During the first half of the 18th century, the manufacture of textiles was either undertaken in small workshops or in the home – hence the phrase ‘cottage industry’.

The invention of the spinning jenny (see page 74), in 1766, was the first step towards mass production, which subsequent technology, such as the spinning mule and the power loom, consolidated. Machines were only affordable to would-be or existing mill owners, so individual

Also, 18th-century Britain was comparatively stable, politically speaking – not witness to society-shattering upheavals like the French Revolution. This enabled the statesmen of the day to focus on national progress and improvement, rather than political survival and self-preservation. And, of course, the far-reaching British Empire provided a large and ready marketplace for the mass production of goods.

With Britannia apparently ruling the waves, the steamships that sailed into view during the later years of the

## “The change was both irresistible and irreversible”

weavers became employees of these industrialists. Craft was superseded by efficiency, cottage industry largely wiped out by the factory system. The change was both irresistible and irreversible.

### WORLD LEADERS

It is beyond argument that it was Britain, a small island with a disproportionately significant global influence, that led the way and, as such, directed many parts of the world towards industrialisation. So, why here? Firstly, Britain sat upon rich seams of coal and iron ore, the fuel of the Revolution. Their extraction became a major industry in itself, as well as super-charging both manufacturing output and technological progress.

Revolution could rush these goods to all parts of the world at greater speed than ever.

This transport revolution was also being felt at home. For decades, the ports had been served by a new network of canals that cheaply and safely transported raw materials, agricultural goods and finished products from inland areas. The significance of these waterways on the economy shouldn't be underestimated. For instance, after Britain's first canal – the Bridgewater Canal that linked Manchester with coalfields south of the city – was completed in 1761, the price of coal halved within a year. By 1840, 4,500 miles of canals had been dug, and

### 1784 THE PUDDLING FURNACE

INVENTED BY HENRY CORT

Cort was a pioneer in the production of iron. His ‘puddling’ technique not only removed impurities to make the finished product notably stronger, it also provided a method by which iron could be shaped into bars while still molten. As a result of Cort's efficiencies, iron production in Britain increased by 400 per cent over the following two decades.



TOP  
REVOLUTIONARY  
INVENTIONS  
#3

1 IN 5

One in five  
textiles workers  
was under 15



a national network linking many parts of the country had been built.

However, by then, a strong competitor to the canals' dominance had emerged. In 1830, the Liverpool and Manchester Railway had opened, taking passengers and, more importantly, goods from the mills to the port – and raw materials, such as cotton, back again. This triggered a transport revolution even more profound than that offered by the canals. It was the coming of the railways that really accelerated the Revolution. Goods could now be shifted around the network – which boasted 6,000 miles of track within just 20 years of the first line opening – at never-before-seen speeds.

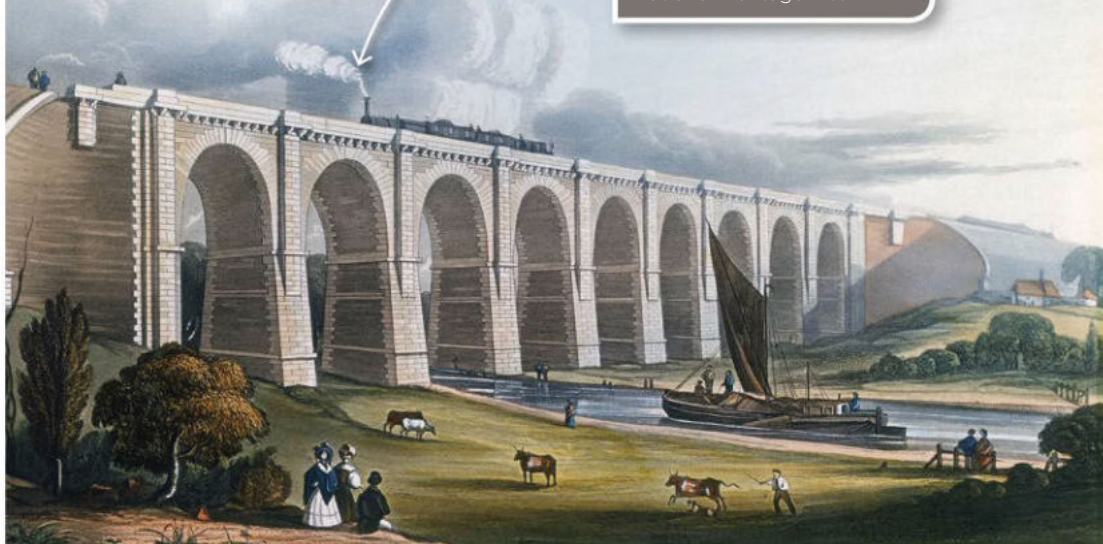
Britain's roads were also getting a makeover, thanks to the Scottish engineer John McAdam and his pioneering road-building techniques. These produced such smooth travel that they remain the basis of road-building today. With

### BRIDGE THE GAP

A February 1831 view of the newly completed viaduct across the Sankey Valley, Cheshire

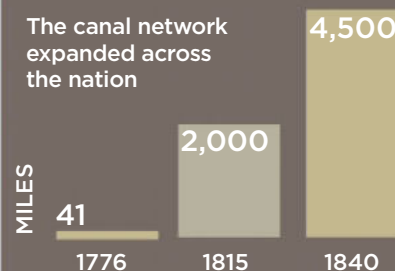
### STEAMING A TRAIL

Completed in 1830, the Sankey Viaduct is the **oldest major railway viaduct in the world**. Today, it is a protected Grade I structure, named on Historic England's National Heritage List.



### BARGING ALONG WATER WAYS

The canal network expanded across the nation







**RAGE AGAINST THE MACHINES**  
A group of axe-wielding Luddites are discovered destroying a machine of industry

smoothness, of course, came speed. By the 1830s, a stagecoach leaving London could reach Edinburgh in around two days. Just 50 years earlier, the same trip would have taken nearly a fortnight.

## LOCAL SPECIALITIES

The easy mobility of freight around the country led to the diversification of different areas. While Manchester was already known as 'Cottonopolis' because of the proliferation of its mills, one particular part of Staffordshire became so famous for its ceramics that it was, and still is, known as the Potteries. To

**ARCH OF IRON**  
**Iron Bridge,**  
**which crosses the**  
**River Severn in**  
**Shropshire, was**  
**the first structure**  
**of its kind when it**  
**was completed**  
**in 1781**



the south, the metal-working stronghold of the West Midlands was identified as the Black Country because furnaces and foundries were so prevalent in the area.

The industries in these areas thrived not just because of improved transportation – ever-improving engineering and technology also powered the progress. But not everyone was caught up on this irresistible wave of discovery and invention. In the 1810s, a group of textile workers known as the Luddites mobilised against mechanisation, viewing machines that could be operated by unskilled workers as an affront to their skill and craft. Communist philosopher Karl Marx, writing about the Luddites half a century later, agreed that “The instrument of labour, when it takes the form of a machine, immediately becomes a competitor of the workman himself”. The Luddites took matters into their own hands, attacking mills in the north of England and smashing looms. They even clashed with the British Army on more than one occasion.

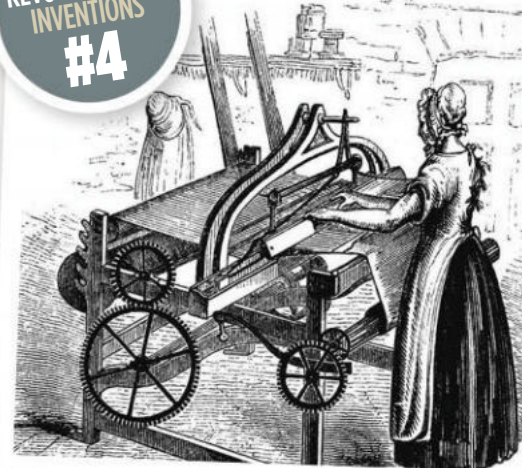
There was no stopping the giant strides of mechanisation, though, especially as they were making British society – or at least a modest sliver of it – distinctly prosperous. Though

## 1785 THE POWER LOOM

INVENTED BY EDMUND CARTWRIGHT

Another monumental progression in the textile industry was the move from hand looms to automated weaving – a process set in motion by Cartwright's drive-shaft-powered invention. While many others would soon modify and improve the technology, this Nottinghamshire inventor's vision reshaped an industry crucial to the success of British industrialisation.

TOP  
REVOLUTIONARY  
INVENTIONS  
#4



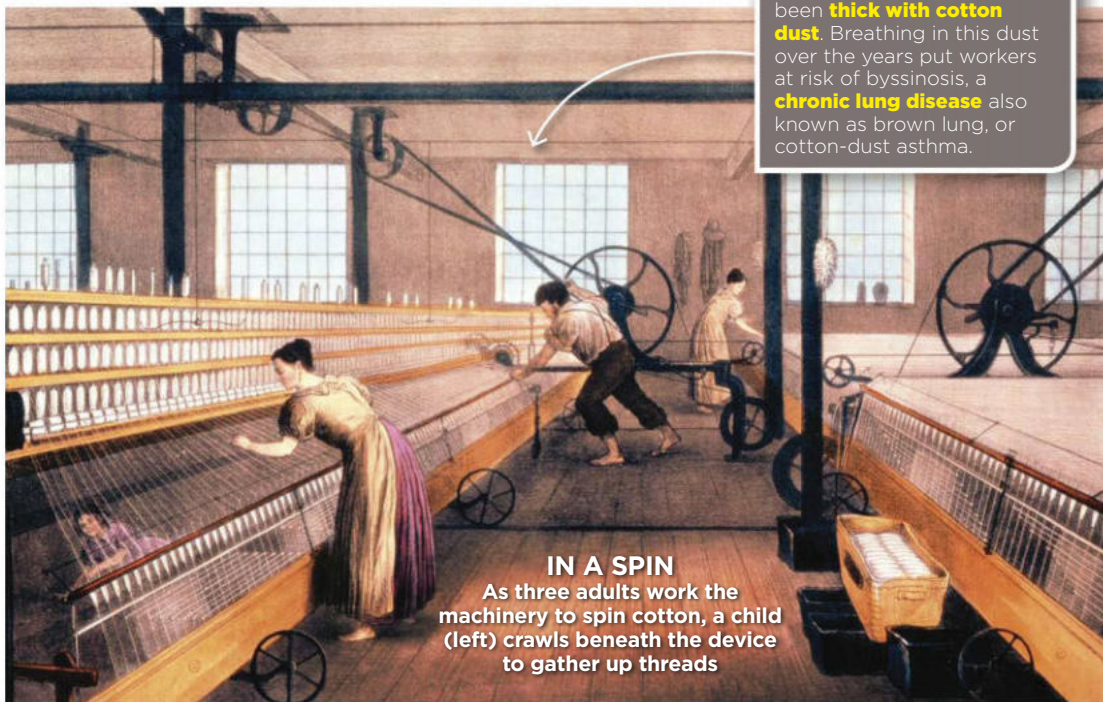




# FORGING A NEW WORLD THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

## DUST AND DISEASE

This factory's air would have been **thick with cotton dust**. Breathing in this dust over the years put workers at risk of byssinosis, a **chronic lung disease** also known as brown lung, or cotton-dust asthma.



### IN A SPIN

As three adults work the machinery to spin cotton, a child (left) crawls beneath the device to gather up threads

the rise of industrialised towns and cities continued to fill the coffers of the tycoons, they were often deeply unpleasant places in which to work and live. In his novel *Hard Times*, Charles Dickens describes the urban landscape that the Revolution gave birth to. Although a portrait of the fictional Coketown, it was based on Dickens' observations of Preston: "It was a town of machinery and tall chimneys," he wrote, "out of which interminable serpents of smoke trailed themselves for ever and ever, and never got uncoiled. It had a black canal in it, and a river that ran purple with ill-smelling dye."

As well as being set in such a bleak environment, *Hard Times* focuses on the human aspect of the Revolution – the monotonous experience of workers "To whom every day was the same as yesterday and to-morrow, and every year the counterpart of the last and the next". Dickens' view was mirrored by

his contemporary, the philosopher John Stuart Mill. Mill declared that the advent of mechanisation merely enabled "A greater proportion to live the same life of drudgery and imprisonment".

## TOUGH LOT

The conditions for the factory and mill employees were, indeed, grim. Accidents in the workplace – where machines were dangerous and the air quality poor – were frequent.

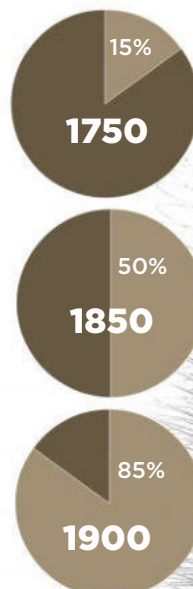
Home life wasn't much better. The migration to the towns and cities was speedy and, at times, overwhelming. The population of Greater Manchester more than doubled to 700,000 between 1801 and 1831; the following 30 years saw its numbers rise again to 1.3 million. This mass migration meant that housing was at a premium. Residential areas were cramped and over-populated, leading to the easy spread of fatal diseases like smallpox and cholera. The

## BELOW THE BREADLINE

BELOW RIGHT: Vagrant families had little choice but to turn to workhouses, established after the Poor Laws of 1834, for food and shelter

## URBAN SPRAWL

The revolution saw a seismic shift in where people lived



The percentage of the British population living in urban centres

## TREVITHICKS. PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE.



Mechanical Power  
Animal Speed

TOP  
REVOLUTIONARY  
INVENTIONS  
**#5**

## 1804 THE RAIL-MOUNTED STEAM LOCOMOTIVE

INVENTED BY RICHARD TREVITHICK

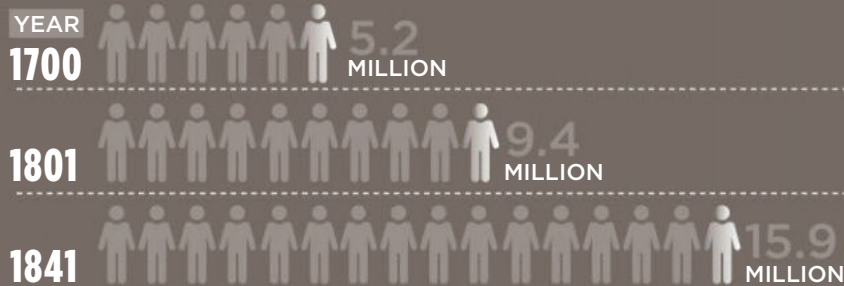
This Cornish mining engineer first ran his locomotive along the nine-mile railway between a Merthyr Tydfil ironworks and the canal port of Abercynon, on tracks usually used by horse-drawn trains. Although George Stephenson would later be the first to operate a commercially viable steam railway, Trevithick was the real pioneer of rail transport.



## BRITAIN'S BOOM

### POPULATION RISE

The Revolution went hand in hand with an explosion in Britain's population





accommodation itself was often squalid. Faced with long working hours on the factory floor, workers simply didn't have the time or energy for domestic duties.

These long working hours – shifts of up to 14 hours were normal in some industries – often meant that working mothers with infant children would have to bring their offspring into the dangerous workplace. It wasn't unusual for the little ones to be given narcotics, such as opium, so they would sleep through the shift and allow their mothers to work quickly and efficiently.

And it wouldn't be long before these infants would themselves join the workforce. At ages as tender as four or five, children would be put to work in factories or down mines. Their size meant they could work in tight, confined spaces, while their youth gave industrialists a source of cheap, compliant labour. They would even be beaten if they were late or fell asleep on the job.

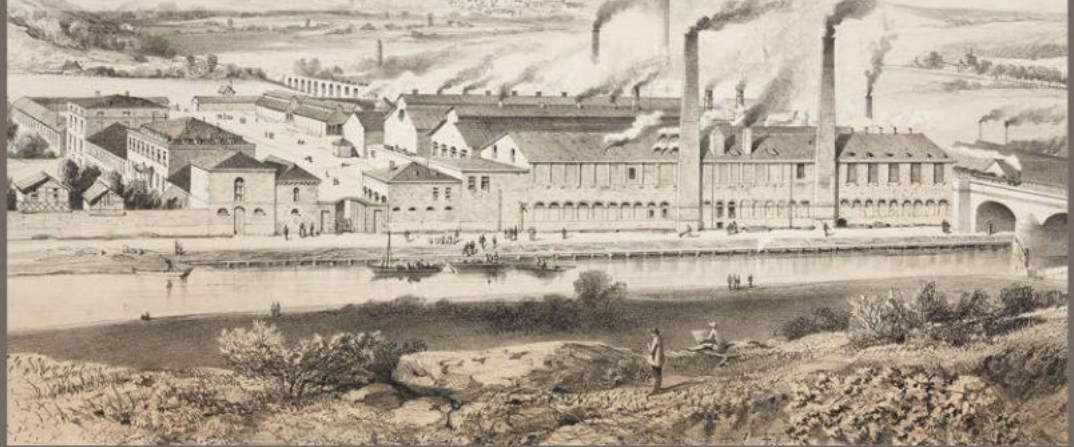
## WEALTH AND POVERTY

Some historians argue that the Revolution brought about enhanced economic well-being for all strata of society. But while the industrialists did get rich, the wealth took a significant amount of time to trickle down the class structure. Indeed, other historians suggest that it was only the introduction of parliamentary legislation, such as the new Poor Laws of 1834, that helped to alleviate grinding poverty.

What the Industrial Revolution did give the manual workforce, was a sense of mobility – both geographically and socially. Before then, workers tended to live their entire lives in the same rural community, often marrying into the same profession. There was a strong chance that a farmhand's daughter would marry an agricultural labourer, usually from the same farm or at least the same village. With the cities attracting workers from all over, populations from different areas mingled, mixed and married.

While fostering mobility, a strong economy and a growing sense of middle-class civic pride that would peak in the Victorian era, the Industrial Revolution was undeniably both beneficial and harmful. Writing in the 1880s, the historian Arnold Toynbee described it as "A period as disastrous and as terrible as any through which a nation ever passed". Quite possibly because of this, it's also an era of British history that continues to captivate and fascinate, the moment when, in the words of Emma Griffin, "One small European nation left behind its agrarian past and entered decisively on the path to modernity".

**MINERAL EXTRACTION**  
Vieille Montagne Zinc Mine in Kelmis, Belgium, provided valuable metal through most of the 19th century



## INTERNATIONAL RIVALRY THE REVOLUTION GOES GLOBAL

While Britain was the crucible for the vast majority of the technological advancements of the period, many other countries around the world soon followed along this path towards mass industrialisation.

Often it would be British industrialists who kickstarted the process; eager to carve out new fortunes, they took ideas and know-how overseas in order to replicate the Industrial Revolution in untapped, virgin territories. John Cockerill was one such man, a factory owner who was the driving force behind continental Europe's first industrialised power – Belgium. Elsewhere, an area of Germany's Ruhr Valley became known as 'Miniature England' because it so faithfully mirrored the British industrial experience.

Not happy with this 'brain-drain' of skills and expertise, Britain enacted legislation aimed at stemming the loss. But these laws simply led ambitious machinists to travel elsewhere, illegally. Beyond Europe, the US had been casting an envious eye across the Atlantic, so unlawful emigrants like Derbyshire-born

Samuel Slater (later to become the 'Father of the American Industrial Revolution') were welcomed with open arms.

The British tried to protect their technology with legal moves that the US simply ignored. A 1788 edition of the *Pennsylvania Gazette* implied that it was reasonable to "borrow of Europe their inventions". At the time, federal law prevented European inventors from securing US patents for their technologies, so "borrow" effectively meant 'steal'. Indeed, not long after Richard Trevithick invented the steam locomotive (see left), copycat versions were built on the other side of the Atlantic.

In 'borrowing' British breakthroughs, US inventors would often improve the initial design, or apply a particular process to a new use. See here the work of Philadelphian engineer John Fitch, who built on the pioneering work of Thomas Newcomen and James Watt by constructing a passenger steamship – an invention that would later significantly enhance the British economy. The benefits could be two-way.

## 1838 THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH

DEVELOPED BY WILLIAM COOKE  
AND CHARLES WHEATSTONE

Although other electric telegraph systems, like that of Samuel Morse, were already in existence, Cooke and Wheatstone produced the first one to go into commercial use. With needles pointing to letters of the alphabet, it revolutionised communication within industry. Further innovation came nearly 40 years later, when Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone.

TOP  
REVOLUTIONARY  
INVENTIONS  
#6





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# Q&A

YOU ASK, WE ANSWER

**IN A NUTSHELL** p83 • **HOW DID THEY DO THAT?** p84  
• **WHY DO WE SAY...** p86 • **WHAT IS IT?** p87

## OUR EXPERTS

### EMILY BRAND

Social historian, genealogist and author of *Mr Darcy's Guide to Courtship* (2013)



### GREG JENNER

Consultant for BBC's *Horrible Histories* series and author of *A Million Years in a Day* (2015)



### SANDRA LAWRENCE

Writer and columnist, with a specialist interest in British heritage subjects



### MILES RUSSELL

Author and senior lecturer in prehistoric and Roman archaeology at Bournemouth University



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## WAS STONEHENGE FIRST BUILT IN WALES?



Stonehenge, which began to be built around 3000 BC, continues to mystify historians, archaeologists and geologists. The prehistoric stone circle is composed predominantly of locally-sourced sarsen (sandstone), but at its centre is a setting of smaller 'bluestone' monoliths. For these, spotted dolerite was used – an igneous rock that outcrops in West Wales, some 140 miles from Salisbury Plain.

How these bluestones first came to Stonehenge is subject to heated debate. The answer may come from recent discoveries of potential prehistoric quarries, where dolerite may have been extracted, in the Preseli Hills of Pembrokeshire. Yet some still contend that the bluestones were deposited on Salisbury Plain by glaciers.

Alternatively, the monoliths may originally have been part of a stone circle constructed in Wales, which was lifted and moved wholesale in the third millennium BC. But why the herculean effort to move such massive stones? It could be that the unusual spotted dolerite was prized by those living on the more colour-deficient chalk landscapes of Wiltshire. **MR**

## DID YOU KNOW?

### DRACO THE DRACONIAN

In ancient Athens, c621 BC, the first recorded criminal code was compiled by a man named Draco. Said to be written in blood, his laws were extremely harsh – the most minor of misdemeanours were punishable by death. To this day, his name is used to describe overly cruel or repressive laws.

### MORE THAN A STONE'S THROW

Bluestones (left) may have been moved over 100 miles to build Stonehenge, despite weighing up to four tons each

ALAMY X2



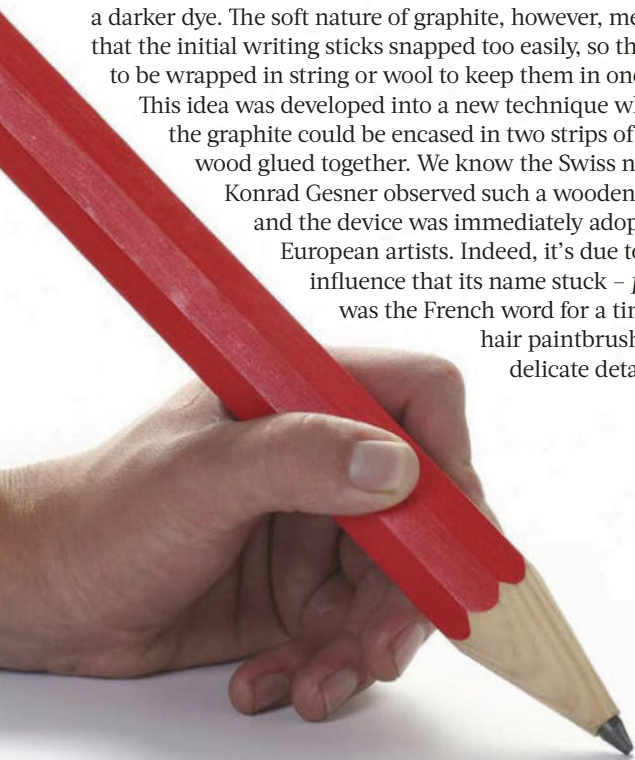
**ARR WE FIRST?**  
Forget the Caribbean,  
pirates go back to  
Ancient Egypt

## HOW OLD IS THE PENCIL?

After the 16th-century discovery of a large source of pure and solid graphite in Cumbria, the invention of the pencil soon followed in the 1560s.

The dark and crumbly new resource was initially mistaken for lead – it was named *plumbago* (meaning ‘lead ore’ in Latin) – but people quickly realised it produced a darker dye. The soft nature of graphite, however, meant that the initial writing sticks snapped too easily, so they had to be wrapped in string or wool to keep them in one piece.

This idea was developed into a new technique where the graphite could be encased in two strips of juniper wood glued together. We know the Swiss naturalist Konrad Gesner observed such a wooden pencil, and the device was immediately adopted by European artists. Indeed, it’s due to their influence that its name stuck – *pincel* was the French word for a tiny single-hair paintbrush used for delicate detailing. **GJ**



### DID YOU KNOW?

#### THE PETAL TO THE METAL

From the late 19th century until World War II, a special ‘Violet train’ ran from Dawlish, on Devon’s south coast, to London. On board were hundreds of boxes filled with Devon Violets, leaving a sweet-smelling aroma in the train’s wake, on their way to be sold by Eliza Doolittle-style flower girls at Covent Garden.

## Who were the first pirates?

For as long as there has been commerce at sea, there have been pirates looking to get rich quick (and disappear from the authorities) by attacking defenceless ships. Greek merchants were regularly plagued by ‘sea brigands’ and no less a character than Julius Caesar was once held hostage by pirates in 75 BC.

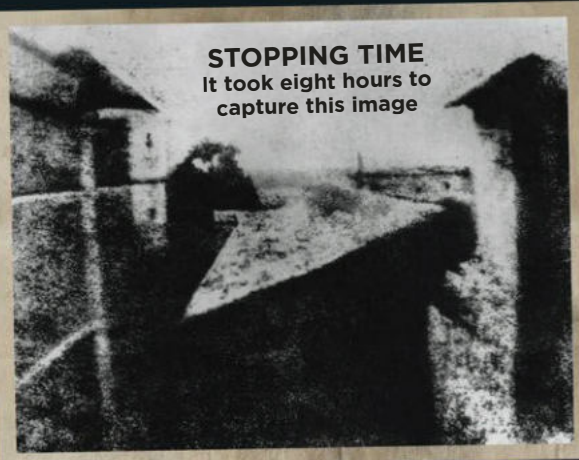
After his release, he hunted their ship down and had them all crucified.

The earliest reference to pirates, however, is that of the ‘Sea People’, a confederacy of raiding groups who brought terror to the Eastern Mediterranean. They were finally destroyed by the Egyptian Pharaoh Ramesses III in 1178 BC. **MR**

# 26

The number of hours it took to have one of Francis Bacon’s ‘safety baths’, designed to coat a person in a protective waterproof sheen of oil.

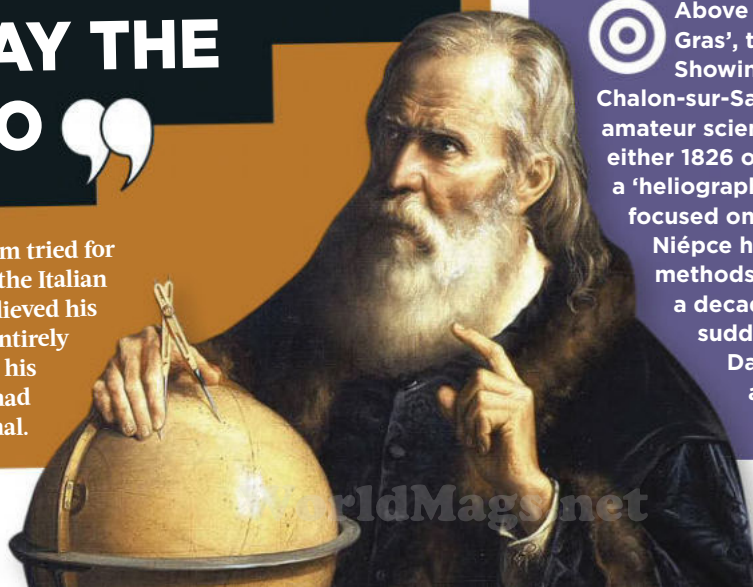
**STOPPING TIME**  
It took eight hours to capture this image



## “THE BIBLE SHOWS THE WAY TO GO TO HEAVEN, NOT THE WAY THE HEAVENS GO”

**GALILEO GALILEI (1564-1642)**

His astronomical discoveries saw him tried for heresy by the Catholic Church, but the Italian ‘father of science’ Galileo always believed his work and his Christian faith were entirely compatible. In 1615, he summed up his feelings with this quote, which he had heard in conversation with a cardinal.



## WHAT IS THE EARLIEST-KNOWN PHOTOGRAPH?

Above is ‘View from the Window at Le Gras’, the oldest surviving photograph. Showing the view from his house in Chalon-sur-Saône, it was taken by French amateur scientist Joseph Nicéphore Niépce in either 1826 or 1827, using his invention called a ‘heliograph’. Though his efforts were largely focused on a combustion engine for boats, Niépce had also been experimenting with methods of reproducing images for over a decade. For some years before his sudden death, he worked with Louis Daguerre, whose later photographic advances became an immense commercial success. **EB**



# IN A NUTSHELL CHARTISM

In 19th-century Britain, the working classes united under six demands and one rallying cry – power to the people!



## What was Chartism?

In the 1830s, Britain entered a period of depression, with the already suffering working classes hit by further unemployment and with only meagre poor relief to sustain them. The atmosphere was ripe for the emergence of a new type of working-class radicalism, one that sought to gain political representation for poorer members of society. Enter the Chartist movement.

## What did the Chartists want?

Chartist ideas were by no means anything new – the Great Reform Act of 1832 had already failed to extend the vote to workers – but the movement emerged at a time of general unrest in Britain, as well as across Europe.

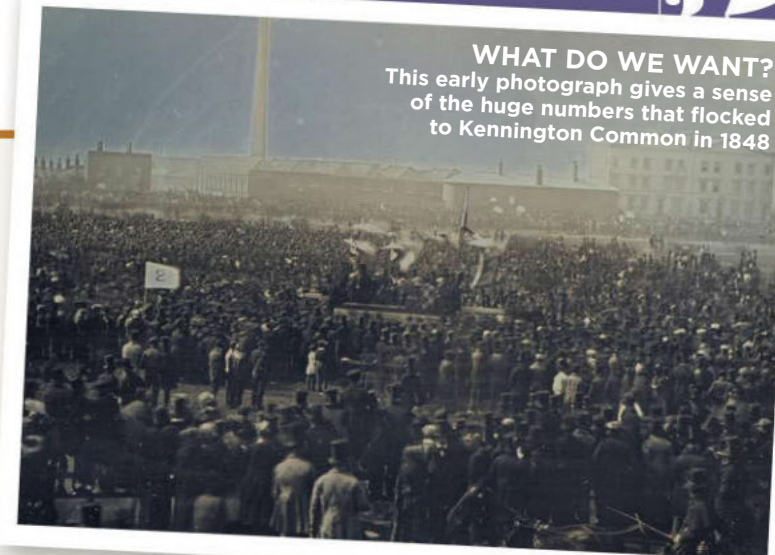
By appealing to people's discontent, the Chartists were able to gain momentum. The People's Charter, from which the movement got its name, was drafted in 1838 by William Lovett of the London Working Men's

Association. It made six demands of Parliament: a vote for all men over 21; a secret ballot; payment for MPs; the abolition of property qualifications for MPs; equal electoral districts; and annual parliamentary elections.

The charter was announced to a public audience on 21 May 1838, to an estimated 150,000 people gathered on Glasgow Green. There were other massive meetings in Birmingham and on Kersal Moor in Lancashire, and Chartism continued to grow rapidly from there.

## How did the Chartists spread their message?

The radical press, particularly *The Northern Star* newspaper (founded in 1837 by future Chartist leader Fergus O'Connor)



**WHAT DO WE WANT?**  
This early photograph gives a sense of the huge numbers that flocked to Kennington Common in 1848

did much to spread the word. At its peak, the paper even outsold *The Times*. Public meetings and rallies were held all over Britain, which garnered further support thanks to the passionate speakers and widespread distribution of pamphlets and leaflets detailing the Chartist aims.

The most well-remembered Chartist actions, though, are the three petitions presented to Parliament. The first, presented to the Commons on 14 June 1839, was signed by almost 1.3 million people, while a second of 3.3 million names followed in 1842. By far the most impressive, however, was the movement's final petition, of 1848, which boasted almost 6 million

signatures, although many of these were later found to be fake or duplicated. The presentation of the last petition followed a huge public meeting of perhaps 25,000 people, held at Kennington Common in South London on 10 April.

A fleet of three hansom cabs then conveyed the petition to the House of Commons, with Chartist leaders marching alongside.

## How did Parliament react to the petitions?

Despite the claim that only 1.9 million of the Chartists' third petition were genuine, Parliament was suitably spooked by the thought of what such a large crowd might be driven to do. Queen Victoria and Prince Albert were evacuated to the Isle of Wight and the proposed Chartist procession to deliver the petition was

forbidden, with troops stationed on London's bridges to prevent them arriving at Westminster.

## Was the movement a solely peaceful one?

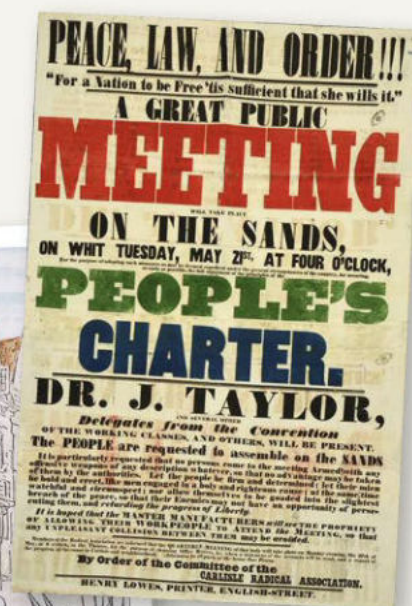
The members agreed on the aims of the movement, but there was much debate about how these should be achieved. So-called 'moral force' Chartists, like Lovett, believed peaceful means would convince the government of the moral right of electoral reform. More radical 'physical force' Chartists such as O'Connor disagreed and advocated violence should peaceful measures fail.

Riots broke out in Newcastle, Birmingham and elsewhere, with the worst episode being the so-called Newport Rising of November 1839. A group of Chartists stormed a hotel in the Welsh town, resulting in 22 deaths by the waiting troops.

## Was Chartism successful?

In the face of overwhelming support, the government held firm. Chartist demands were continually rejected until, by 1858, the movement fizzled out.

Yet the movement's ideas remained, and were taken up by other reformers over time. In August 1867, a reform bill gave the vote to all male heads of households over 21, and to all male lodgers paying £10 a year in rent. The act was extended in 1872 and 1884, meaning almost two-thirds of men had the vote, which was cast in secret. Annual elections never took off, though, and it would be another 44 years before the Equal Franchise Act of 1928 gave women over 21 the same voting rights as men.



**WAR AND PEACE**  
Most meetings were peaceful, but the 1839 Newport Rising turned deadly





## HOW DID THEY DO THAT?

## SOPWITH CAMEL

The most dangerous fighter plane of World War I – for its enemy and pilot alike



No other Allied craft achieved more aerial victories in World War I than the quick and powerful *Sopwith Camel*. With one pilot, two machine guns, four wings and nine cylinders in its engine, the British bi-plane was credited with shooting down at least 1,294 enemy craft from mid-1917 to the end of the war, while some claim it racked up 3,000.

With the right pilot, it was a manoeuvring masterpiece, as it was more agile than its predecessor, the *Sopwith Pup*, and its German foes. To the inexperienced, however, the *Camel* was a temperamental beast, even a dangerous one. Devilishly tricky to control, hundreds of trainee pilots died when their plane would stall and spin. No wonder the men of the Royal Flying Corps would joke that the *Camel* offered a choice between, “a wooden cross, the Red Cross or a Victoria Cross”.

## CLERGET 9B ROTARY ENGINE

A number of engines were used to make the *Camels* fly, but the Clerget was the most common

## PAY THE PRICE

When building each *Camel*, the internal combustion engine cost over £900, which was more than the rest of the plane.

## HARD TO HANDLE

As the torque of the engine was so great, it caused performance problems. On left turns, the *Camel* would climb while it would dive when veering right.

## ON THE ROUNDS

With a radial set up, the cylinders rotated around the crankshaft, while the pistons worked in sequence.

## GET THE HUMP

To reduce drag, a metal fairing was placed over part of the guns (it also prevented them freezing at altitude). This looked like a hump to its designers, which gave the craft its name.

## POWER UP

The nine-cylinder, 173kg engine could produce up to 130 horsepower.

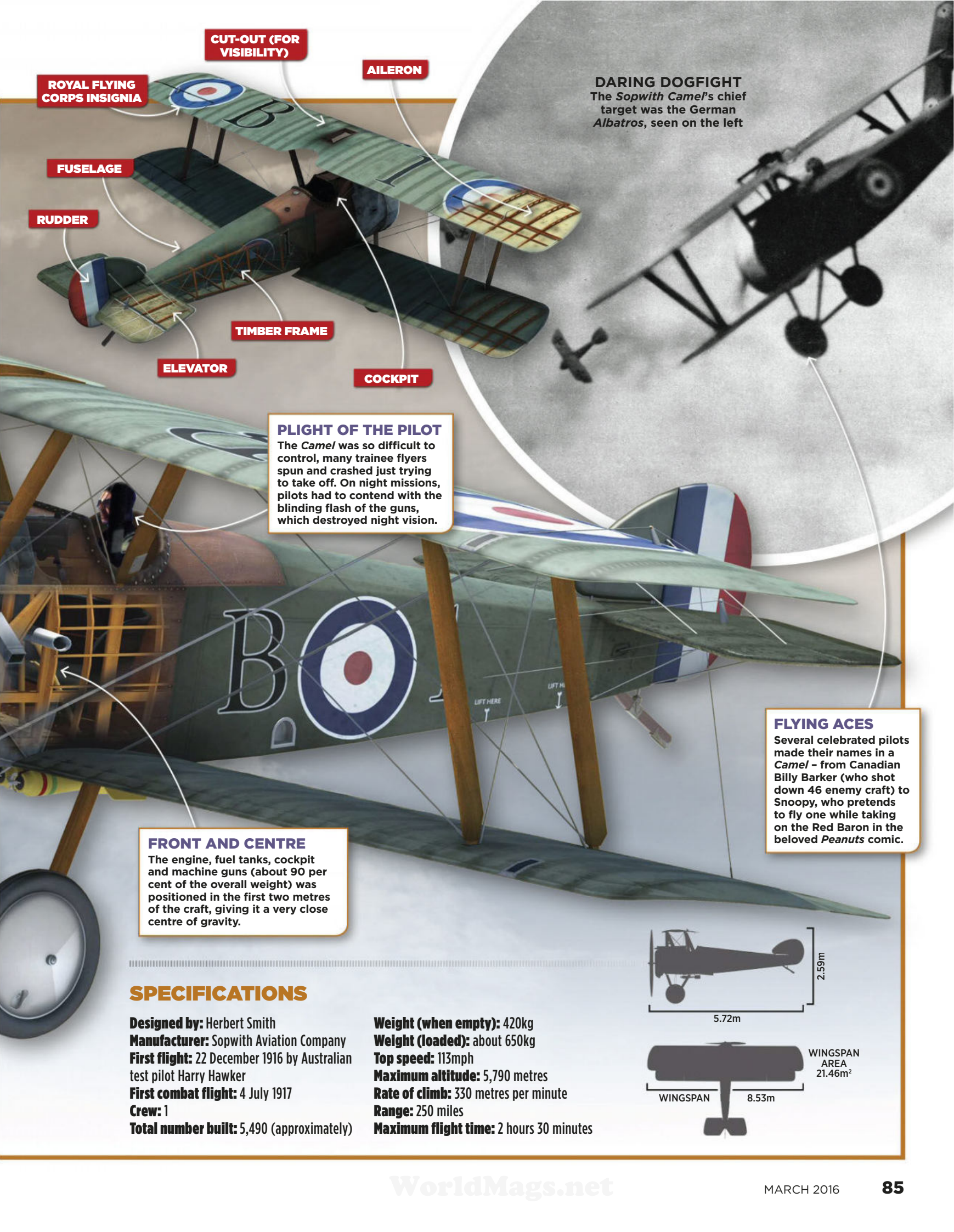
## BOMBS AWAY!

Beneath the fuselage, the *Camel* carried four Cooper bombs, each weighing between nine and 11kg.

## RAT-A-TAT

Mounted in front of the pilot were two Vickers 0.303 machine guns, carefully synchronised with the propeller so that they fired in between the blades.





CUT-OUT (FOR VISIBILITY)

AILERON

ROYAL FLYING CORPS INSIGNIA

FUSELAGE

RUDDER

TIMBER FRAME

ELEVATOR

COCKPIT

**DARING DOGFIGHT**  
The *Sopwith Camel*'s chief target was the German *Albatros*, seen on the left

### PLIGHT OF THE PILOT

The *Camel* was so difficult to control, many trainee flyers spun and crashed just trying to take off. On night missions, pilots had to contend with the blinding flash of the guns, which destroyed night vision.

### FRONT AND CENTRE

The engine, fuel tanks, cockpit and machine guns (about 90 per cent of the overall weight) was positioned in the first two metres of the craft, giving it a very close centre of gravity.

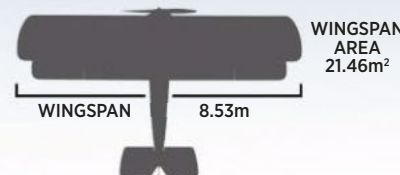
### FLYING ACES

Several celebrated pilots made their names in a *Camel* - from Canadian Billy Barker (who shot down 46 enemy craft) to Snoopy, who pretends to fly one while taking on the Red Baron in the beloved *Peanuts* comic.

## SPECIFICATIONS

**Designed by:** Herbert Smith  
**Manufacturer:** Sopwith Aviation Company  
**First flight:** 22 December 1916 by Australian test pilot Harry Hawker  
**First combat flight:** 4 July 1917  
**Crew:** 1  
**Total number built:** 5,490 (approximately)

**Weight (when empty):** 420kg  
**Weight (loaded):** about 650kg  
**Top speed:** 113mph  
**Maximum altitude:** 5,790 metres  
**Rate of climb:** 330 metres per minute  
**Range:** 250 miles  
**Maximum flight time:** 2 hours 30 minutes





## WHY DO WE SAY...

# RULE OF THUMB

Much like the phrase's meaning, establishing the origins is a rough estimate. Chances are, it refers to using the tip of the thumb as a unit of measurement, which would both be inexact yet convenient. A commonly heard alternative, however, states the 'rule of thumb' was the creation of 18th-century English judge, Sir Francis Buller, who ruled a man is legally permitted to beat his wife, provided he uses a stick no thicker than his thumb. The theory is given credence by a 1782 cartoon by James Gillray, depicting Buller as 'Judge Thumb', but there is no record of this repulsive ruling.

## WHEN WAS THE FIRST GAME OF FOOTBALL?

The 2,000- to 3,000-year-old Chinese 'Cuju' (or 'Tsu' Chu') is the earliest incarnation of the beautiful game, according to FIFA. It involved kicking a ball - animal skins stuffed with hair or feathers - into a net, with no hands allowed. Probably used for military training, it was more sophisticated than the European mob-football popular in medieval times, which involved unlimited numbers of players using pretty much any means necessary to get an inflated pig's bladder to a marker at the end of town. SL



### ON THE BALL

A 12th-century painting, by Su Hanchan, of a game of Cuju - which was popular across all China by then

# Was Atlantis real?

The first mention of Atlantis, the legendary island 'lost' beneath the sea, comes in two dialogues by the Greek philosopher Plato. Written c330 BC, Atlantis is featured as a naval antagonist to the more idealised 'Ancient Athens', and it is eventually abandoned by the gods before being submerged in the Atlantic Ocean.

Opinion amongst later ancient writers was divided on whether the island ever

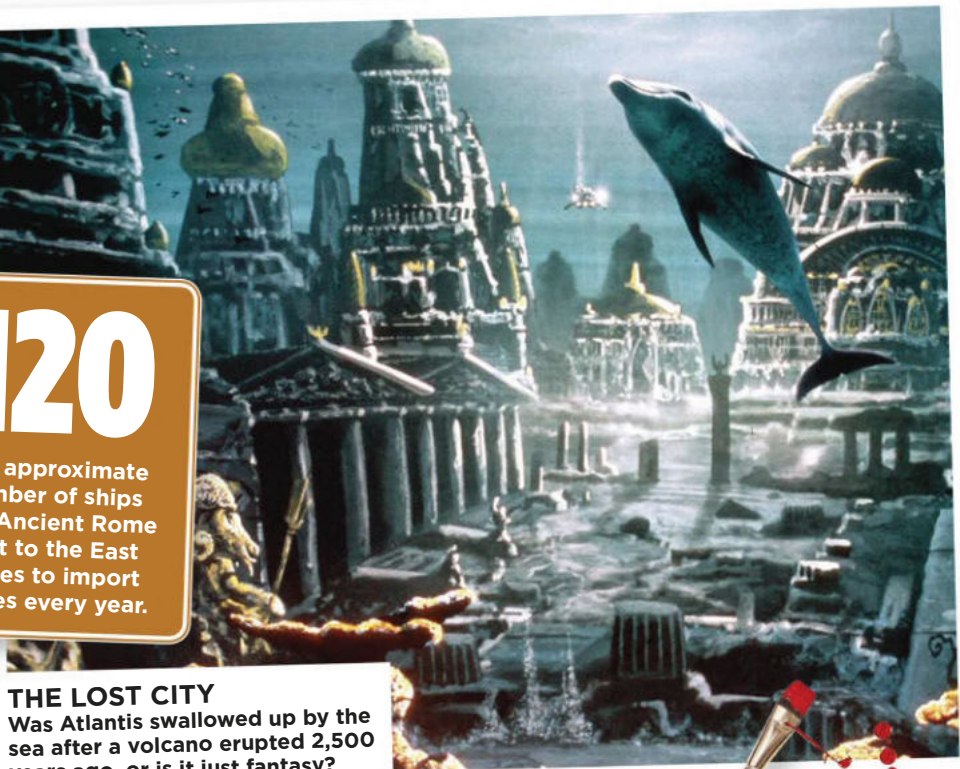
existed, with some believing it part of Egyptian tradition. The story captured the imagination of Renaissance writers, who bestowed upon the island a more Utopian quality, and some 19th-century scholars insisted that it belonged to Mayan and Aztec history. Many possible sites have been put forward, but all have been dismissed as fanciful. For many, it is generally accepted that Plato's story was his own invention. EB

# 120

The approximate number of ships that Ancient Rome sent to the East Indies to import spices every year.

### THE LOST CITY

Was Atlantis swallowed up by the sea after a volcano erupted 2,500 years ago, or is it just fantasy?



# Was Hitler any good at painting?

While leaders like Winston Churchill and George W Bush painted as a post-politics hobby, a young Hitler paid the bills as a jobbing artist from 1910-14. He was, however, technically mediocre. He failed his entrance exam to art school, partly down to his (rather ironic) struggle to capture the human form. As a voracious reader of history and mythology, and with a mind bubbling over with political thoughts, it's somewhat surprising that this angry outsider painted bland postcard scenes of buildings and landscapes. So, not only was he a modest talent, but his art was also oddly pedestrian in a radical era of Picasso and Van Gogh. GJ

**ADOLF THE ARTIST**  
Hitler painted *The Courtyard of the Old Residency in Munich* (below) in 1914





# DID ROCOCO WIGS REALLY HAVE MICE?

**◎** Lush, powdered wigs had been popular since the end of the 17th century, but only for men. It wouldn't be until about 1770 when the (slightly more) natural 'Pompadour' hairstyle – named for French King Louis XV's chief mistress – gave way to the giant wigs we now associate with the Rococo movement.

They were mostly human hair, but bulked out with horse-hair pads and wire frames. Pomades and powders (often flour) kept even the most fanciful creations solid until the next re-style, which were common.

Ladies of the French court vied with each other for novelty, but cartoonists and satirists enjoyed the fashion so much that it's hard to know just how far some of the more outrageous styles went. The famous 'ship in the hair' prints may well have been a real design. The wigs were never very hygienic, as all kinds of insect-based wildlife



**THATCH AND MOUSE**  
Women would use a special rod to scratch their insect-infested wigs

shared headspace with the wearer. It's unlikely, however, that a mouse would have stayed unnoticed while it was being worn. Yet a wig being stored, or flung in the corner of a dressing room, might well have made a cosy nest for a family of mice, complete with powder and fatty pomades as a handy snack. SL

## DID YOU KNOW?

### ITALIAN STALLION

Before he became Pope Pius II in 1458, Enea Silvio Piccolomini wrote an erotic book, titled *The Tale of Two Lovers*. It is about a man who "loved feminine caresses" and falls for a married woman. Once Pope, he tried to suppress his raunchy past, but the book was already a bestseller.



## HOW DID SAUSAGES HELP THE REFORMATION?

**◎** In 1522, Zurich printer Christoph Froschauer was holding a supper for his employees. Though it was Lent, he served his guests – including the radical pastor Ulrich Zwingli – wurst rather than the usual fish. As eating meat during the time of fasting was prohibited, this sausage supper caused uproar and Froschauer was arrested. Zwingli, who had long been preaching on freedom of choice, gave an impassioned sermon in defence of the 'Affair of the Sausages', thus sparking popular enthusiasm for the Reformation in Switzerland. EB

## WHAT IS IT?

**◎** The warriors who wore headgear like this were so ferocious that they were known as the 'Akali Nihang', or crocodile. They were – and continue to be in parts of the Punjab in India – a Sikh order. Their turbans hold great religious significance, but they also have their practical uses in battle. Although just a decorative example, this *bunga dastar* (towering fortress) has steel discs around the wicker and cloth frame to deflect enemy sword blows. Tied all the way up is a host of weapons, from single- and double-edged daggers to sharpened crescents and quoits (rings), which could be thrown with deadly effect. Made in Lahore, Pakistan, in the 19th century, this quoit turban is held by the Victoria and Albert Museum, London. [www.vam.ac.uk](http://www.vam.ac.uk)



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Want to enjoy more history? Our monthly guide to activities and resources is a great place to start

# HERE & NOW

BRITAIN'S TREASURES p90 • PAST LIVES p92 • BOOKS p94

## ON OUR RADAR

What's caught our attention this month...

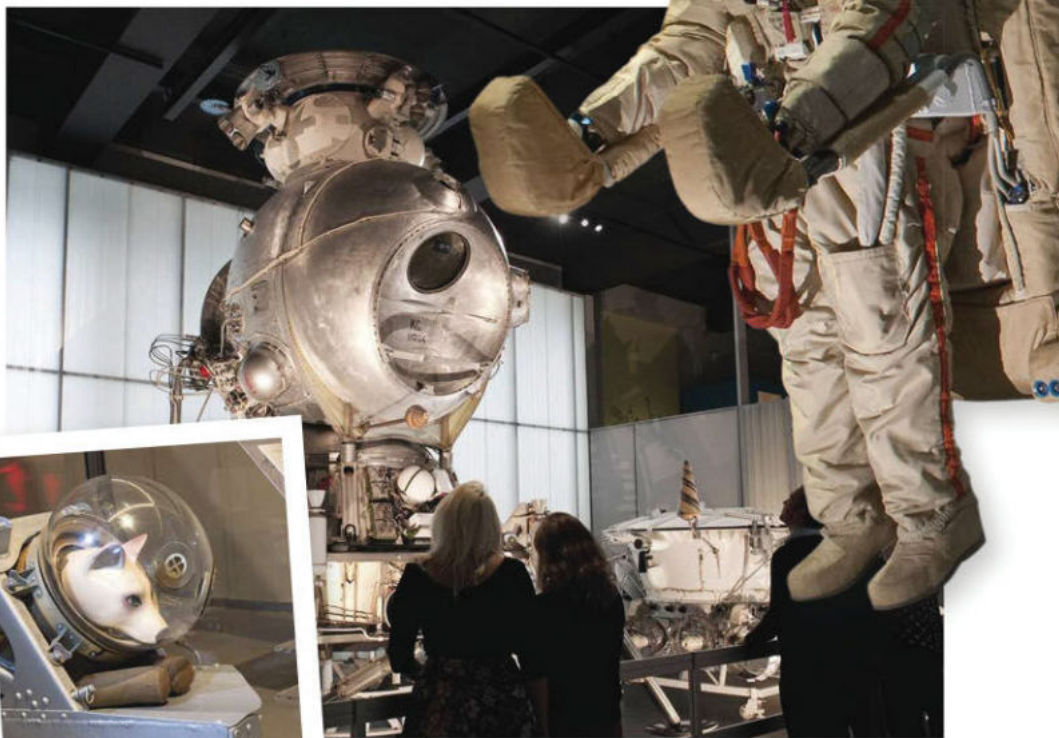
### EXHIBITION

## Cosmonauts: Birth of the Space Age

Until 13 March, the Science Museum, South Kensington, London. Find out more at [www.sciencemuseum.org.uk/cosmonauts](http://www.sciencemuseum.org.uk/cosmonauts)

Although the United States would eventually emerge the victor in the Space Race, it was the **Soviet Union that launched the first satellite**, 1957's Sputnik, and, four years later, put the first human in space – Yuri Gagarin, the original Cosmonaut.

This exhibition features a number of key spacecraft and artefacts – including Vostok 6, the capsule flown by Valentina Tereshkova, **the first-ever woman in space**. Also on display is a whole host of survival equipment and **Soviet space suits**.



The most significant collection of Soviet space stuff ever seen in the UK



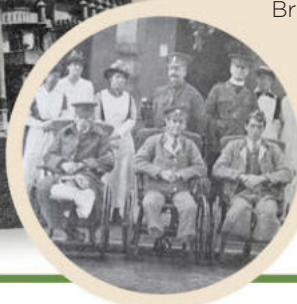
### EXHIBITION

## Pavilion Blues: Disability and Identity

15 March to 20 November, Brighton Museum; included in museum entrance fee of £5 for adults, or free to local residents; opening hours can be found at [www.brightonmuseums.org.uk](http://www.brightonmuseums.org.uk)

More than **6,000 amputee soldiers were treated** at Brighton's Royal Pavilion during WWI. Their stories of challenge and triumph in the face adversity are told at this exhibition, which is part of a wider programme on disability history.

**Soldiers received treatment, rehabilitation and training at the Royal Pavilion**



### SHOP

## Rosetta Stone USB

£9.99 (£8.99 for British Museum members); available at [bit.ly/RosettaUSB](http://bit.ly/RosettaUSB)

Future civilisations may puzzle over the hidden secrets held by this USB stick in the shape of the legendary Rosetta Stone. **What will its contents reveal to them about 21st-century life?**





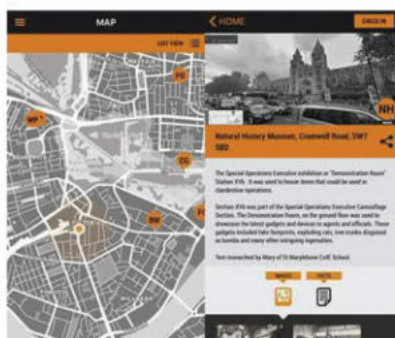


## DVD/BLU-RAY

### Carol

Released on DVD (£9.99) and Blu-ray (£14.99) on 21 March

Now you can enjoy director Todd Haynes's deeply moving romantic drama at home. **Cate Blanchett and Rooney Mara** give two of the year's best performances as women who fall in love in 1950s Manhattan, **risking everything by defying society**. *Carol* is a beautifully told and gorgeously shot story of forbidden love.



## APP

### Spooks, Spies and Videotape

Free app for iPhone, iPad and iPod Touch; available at [bit.ly/SpooksSpies](http://bit.ly/SpooksSpies)

Go undercover as you unlock the **secret world of London** during World War II. Alongside videos of **veterans talking about their clandestine activities**, this app also reveals formerly classified documents from the National Archives, detailing the operatives' covert activities.



Step aboard John Cabot's historic caravel in Bristol's historic harbour

## TALK

# The Matthew of Bristol: Life and Afterlife

17 March, 6pm-7.30pm; more details at [www.bristolmuseums.org.uk/m-shed/whats-on](http://www.bristolmuseums.org.uk/m-shed/whats-on)

Join Dr Evan Jones aboard *The Matthew* in Bristol's harbour, to find out how the original ship became a symbol of exploration. Since 2009, Jones has been researching the **voyages of discovery** that left Bristol in the late-15th and early-16th centuries – including those of Venetian-born John Cabot. The Italian's 1497 discovery, of **lands far to the west of Bristol**, is believed to be the first

exploration of North America since the Vikings crossed the Atlantic in around AD 1000.

Cabot's caravel, *The Matthew*, was reconstructed two decades ago, and has been a **popular sight around the city's historic harbour** since. On board, Jones will detail many important aspects of Cabot and his ship, and how they pertain to **the history and culture of Bristol** through the ages.

## WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH

# Myth-busting the Suffrage Movement

Online web conference hosted 8 March, 6pm, free, register at [www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/about/visit-us/whats-on/events/](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/about/visit-us/whats-on/events/)

As part of **Women's History Month**, the National Archives is hosting an online webinar to discuss the **campaign to give women the vote**. The hosts will look to dispel the myths of the suffrage movement and answer questions about the people and issues involved. This is just one of a number of Women's History Month events.



The suffrage movement faced violent opposition in the early 20th century

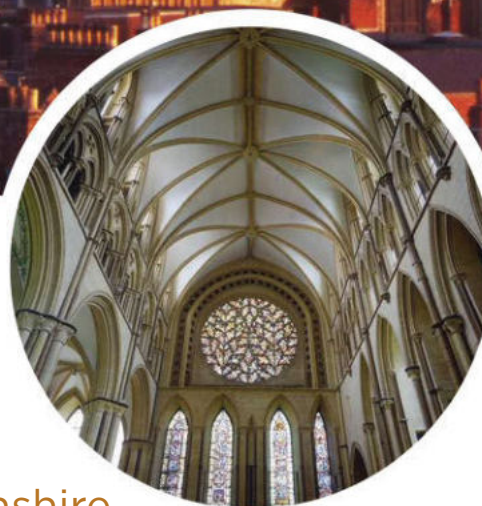
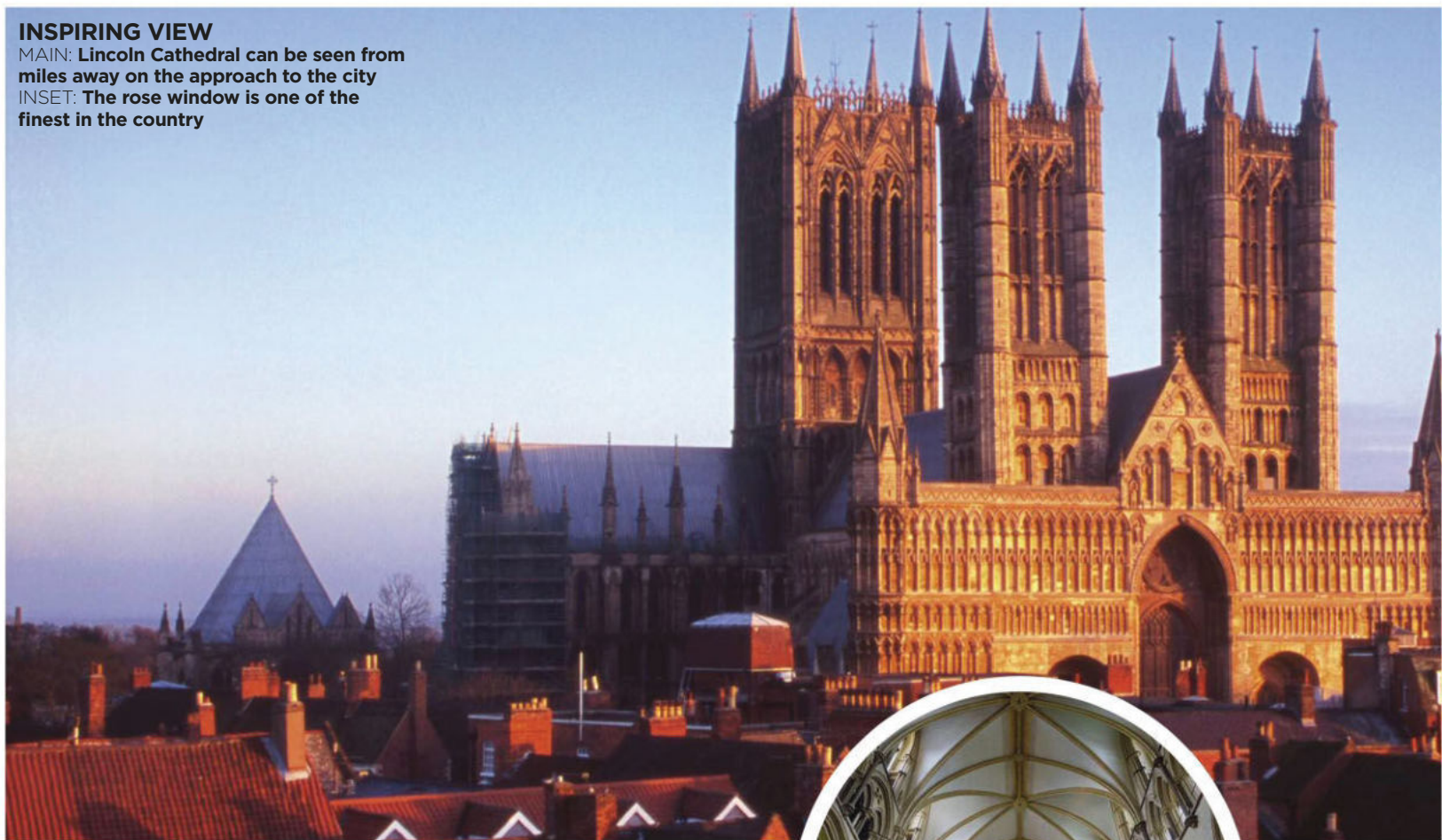
## ▶ ALSO LOOK OUT FOR

- ▶ The world's most famous steam engine, the Flying Scotsman is back at York's National Railway Museum, following extensive restoration. See [flyingscotsman.org.uk](http://flyingscotsman.org.uk)
- ▶ Medieval Easter activities galore can be enjoyed at Raglan Castle in Monmouthshire. Archery, falconry and an egg hunt, plus more. Search at [cadw.gov.wales](http://cadw.gov.wales)



#### INSPIRING VIEW

MAIN: Lincoln Cathedral can be seen from miles away on the approach to the city  
INSET: The rose window is one of the finest in the country



## BRITAIN'S TREASURES...

# LINCOLN CATHEDRAL

Lincolnshire

Medieval cathedral building was an incredible feat of human ingenuity – so it's perhaps understandable when it doesn't go to plan, says **Jem Roberts...**

#### GETTING THERE:

Lincoln Cathedral is unmissable in the centre of the city – but to get up the hill, the Walk & Ride 'Steep Hill Shuttle' bus is worth a try, with 13 stops across the city.



#### TIMES AND PRICES:

Open 7.15am-8pm in the summer months, closing 6pm in winter. Entry is free.

#### FIND OUT MORE:

Call 01522 561 600 or visit [lincolncathedral.com](http://lincolncathedral.com)

**T**here are many age-old British legends about temples and churches that have been built in the wrong place. Many of those that went up on some ancient holy or evil site – where the land belonged to the fairies, or perhaps even Lucifer himself – had a disastrous construction that was believed to be bedevilled and cursed. That is, until some kind of supernatural divinity interceded to ensure one final go at building the house of God succeeded.

Lincoln Cathedral, high on the hill at the centre of the East Midlands county city, seems to have been the epitome of these troublesome churches, with a history of farcical mishaps that makes its current relative stability verge on the miraculous.

#### NORMAN RISING

The original foundation stones of the Cathedral were laid 22 years after the Battle of Hastings, as the Normans made their mark throughout the north of Saxon

England. It may have been a bad omen that Remigius de Fécamp, the first Bishop of Lincoln, died in 1092 – just days before the church was consecrated.

Within 50 years, a fire had claimed the original wooden roof – but this was just a taster for disasters to come. Chief among these is an apparent 'earthquake' in the 1180s, which so damaged the building that only the base of the towers in the current Cathedral survive from this original structure. In reality,





## WHAT TO LOOK FOR...



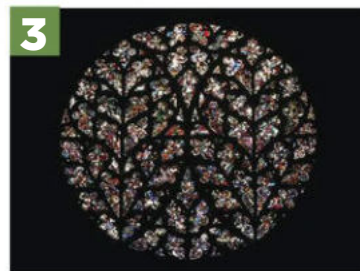
### 1 THE LINCOLN IMP

Legend says that two imps plagued the Cathedral in the Middle Ages, before an angel turned one to stone. One escaped, but the stone one remains, carved into a column.



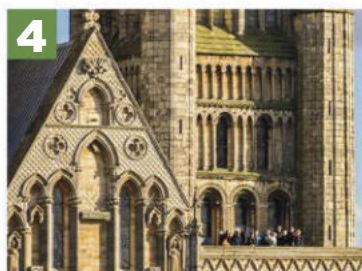
### 2 THE WREN LIBRARY

Lincoln was long a bibliophile mecca, with the Venerable Bede's history housed there for centuries. The current 17th-century library was designed by Sir Christopher Wren.



### 3 THE BISHOP'S EYE

Rose windows (essentially, round windows) are a rare architectural feature in UK churches, and Lincoln contains two of the most beautiful examples in the country.



### 4 ROOF TOUR

Guided tours of the Cathedral's roof offer the chance to see the original 11th-century structure, graffiti etched by Norman soldiers and amazing views. Check the website for times.



### 5 TOURNAI FONT

One of only seven black limestone fonts in Britain, these famous heirlooms originate in the Belgian town of Tournai.



### 6 LITTLE 'SAINT' HUGH

The discovery of the body of an eight-year-old boy in 1255 (used as fervent anti-Jewish propaganda at the time) gave rise to claims of miracles.

## “It was the tallest building in the world, until the spire blew off”

it's probable that 'earthquake' was medieval builder's talk for 'massively flawed construction'.

The Cathedral's many masons also had a lot to answer for. The walls were originally given relief arches, with a second layer added in front to give the illusion of a passageway. This would have been a remarkable feat – had the designer managed to build them at the correct length.

In 1237, the main tower collapsed yet again. Reconstruction demanded a further expansion of the building, granted by King Henry III in 1255. As part of the ongoing developments, in the next century, the main tower was raised further. A sky-scraping spire was added, which made Lincoln Cathedral technically the tallest structure in the known world,

outdoing even the Great Pyramid of Giza, until the spire blew off in a storm in 1549.

Despite this nightmarish architectural history, the building managed to become a magnificent landmark. It was even described by the Victorian critic John Ruskin as “Out and out the most precious piece of architecture in the British Isles and roughly speaking worth any two other cathedrals we have”.

### BURIED TREASURE

During World War II, many of the country's treasures were stored in the Cathedral's chambers, around 20 meters below ground. The Lincoln Magna Carta, one of four surviving copies of the groundbreaking document, was on tour of the United States at the time. Today, the Magna Carta is

housed in Lincoln Castle, just a few hundred meters away.

Only St Paul's and York Minster can boast greater floor space, and as one of the largest cathedrals in the country, Lincoln Cathedral has even stood in for Westminster Abbey on occasion. This includes appearing in movies like *Young Victoria* (2009) and, notably, *The Da Vinci Code* (2006), which triggered protests from the devout at the time. On the other hand, money raised from Lincoln's 'The Da Vinci Code Tour' in 2006, with impressive replicas of famous features such as Isaac Newton's tomb, was desperately needed to help with the Cathedral's numerous emergency repairs.

Today, the maintenance and running of the building costs around £1 million every year. 📍

## WHY NOT VISIT...

*While you're in the area, why not extend your stay?*

### LINCOLN CASTLE

One of the four remaining copies of Magna Carta used to be on display at Lincoln Cathedral – these days it is more securely housed at the nearby castle. [lincolncastle.com](http://lincolncastle.com)

### SKEGNESS

'Skegness is so bracing!' – so ran a famous tourism advertisement from the 1930s. The seaside town has long been a favourite for holidaymakers. [skegness.net](http://skegness.net)

### GRANTHAM

Famous as the birthplace of Margaret Thatcher, the town of Grantham provided a greater claim to fame by also being the hometown of Sir Isaac Newton. [granthamengland.co.uk](http://granthamengland.co.uk)



## PAST LIVES

HISTORY THROUGH THE EYES OF OUR ANCESTORS

# THE 'BUBBLE' THAT BANKRUPTED BRITAIN

Jon Bauckham shares the story of the South Sea Company – the 18th-century financial institution that brought a nation to its knees



Famed satirist William Hogarth mocked the corruption of the South Sea Company in this 1721 print

### ROUND THE TWIST

The centrepiece of Hogarth's print is a merry-go round (representing the financial spin the bubble had caused) with **people from all walks of life** suckered into riding it, from a prostitute to a priest.

## READER'S STORY



**Mike Rendell**  
*Spain*

I have always been intrigued about the South Sea scandal.

After doing some research into my great-great-great grandfather, Richard Hall, I believe my ancestors were ruined by the scheme.

Although Richard never explicitly mentions the crash in the several diaries he left, he does discuss his father Francis Hall. Born in 1699, he was brought up expecting never to have to do anything so menial as earn a living. As Francis's parents were wealthy landowners – with farming interests in Berkshire, Wiltshire and towards the Cotswolds – he was expected to inherit the estates, meaning he would be able to live off his tenants.

I think the family had previously pledged their lands as security for loans, which had enabled them to buy South Sea stock. When Francis turned 21, however, the crash came. It suddenly meant he had to find a job – not so easy for a man of his age and with no training. Thankfully, he managed to complete an apprenticeship as a hosier in London, before marrying and settling down.

Despite this earlier financial calamity, Francis helped ensure that the Halls were able to restore their place as one of Britain's emerging middle-class families.

Long before the wolves prowled Wall Street, some of history's riskiest financial transactions took place in a London passageway during the 18th century. Instead of trading floors, deals were struck in the noisy coffee houses of Exchange Alley, where speculators pored over newspapers for the latest share prices.

"I had need of an interpreter, as if I had landed in Asia," wrote one Gloucestershire man, who arrived hoping to make a fortune for his family. "For though many of the words perpetually bawling in my ears had a turn of the English idiom, yet the variety of nations, combining in the same syllables, formed sounds as different from each other as Hebrew, from French or English."

In this confusing environment, one private entity, the South Sea Company, exploited Britain's growing appetite for easy money on a mass scale. Established in 1711, the Company took on a portion of the national debt that the government had accrued from wars with France and Spain, in return for a trading monopoly with the Spanish colonies of South America. In most basic terms, the Company was then able to float shares on the stock market, making profits while easing the government's financial burden.

Despite only modest success across the Atlantic, the South Sea Company was granted the majority of the debt in April 1720. Their share prices rocketed, which prompted other highly speculative (and occasionally

downright ridiculous) 'bubble' companies to emerge. One allegedly attempted to attract investors with a plan "For carrying on an

undertaking of great advantage; but nobody to know what it is".

## THE BUBBLE BURSTS

Lured by exaggerated promises of riches, the public continued to invest in droves, driving South Sea Company shares up from £128 to over £1,000 by June 1720. But after reaching its peak that summer, the bubble 'burst' and the Company's stock value plummeted.

While some investors managed to sell off in time, many were left bankrupt. A doctor named Sir John Midriff went so far as to publish a satirical book concerning "remarkable cases of persons of both sexes, and all ranks, who have been miserably afflicted with those melancholy disorders since the fall of South Sea and other public stocks".

An inquiry found that politicians had been accepting bribes to support the South Sea Company in Parliament, while the directors of the scheme had fraudulently manipulated stock for their own benefit. Thrown in prison or with their estates confiscated, the lives of those responsible lay in tatters, much like the thousands they had conned. ☹

## GET HOOKED

Malcolm Balen's *A Very English Deceit: the Secret History of the South Sea Bubble and the First Great Financial Scandal* provides an excellent introduction. An episode of the BBC Radio 4 series *In Our Time*, focuses on the crash and can be heard at [bbc.in/1PNfj5Y](http://bbc.in/1PNfj5Y).

## DO YOU HAVE AN ANCESTOR WITH A STORY TO TELL? GET IN TOUCH...



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Bookseller Thomas Guy sold his shares in time to build a hospital with his earnings



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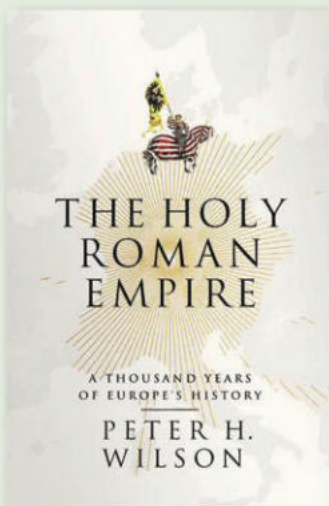
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# BOOKS

## BOOK OF THE MONTH

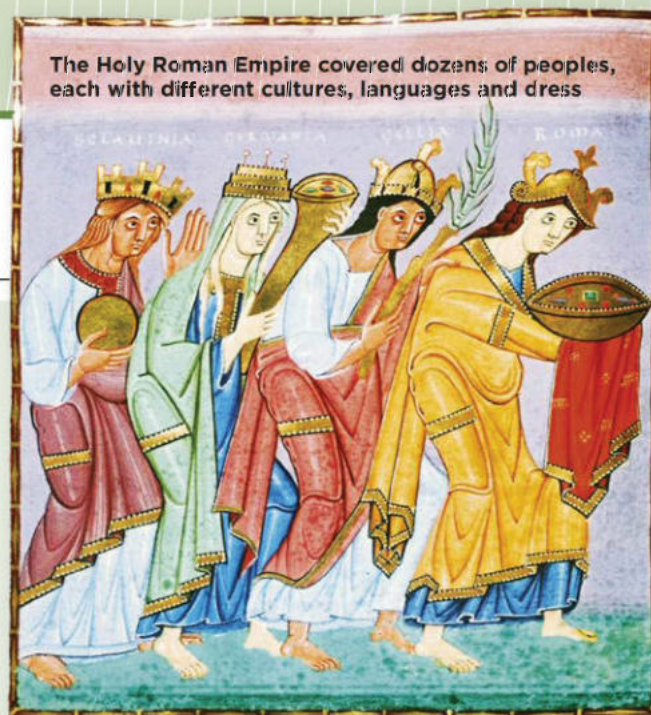


### The Holy Roman Empire: a Thousand Years of Europe's History

By Peter H Wilson  
Allen Lane, £35,  
1008 pages, hardback

Covering a thousand years in as many pages, it's fair to say that the history of the Holy Roman Empire makes for a hugely ambitious project. Yet – thanks to Wilson's accomplished scholarship and accessible tone – it's also hugely compelling. From AD 800 to 1800, massive tracts of central Europe were ruled by a single Emperor,

but how did that actually work? Was it, as some commentators have argued, not really 'holy' or 'Roman' or even an 'empire'? And by taking in warfare, politics, law and religion, as well as the varying cultures, Wilson makes a strong case for why this period still matters in the 21st century.



## MEET THE AUTHOR

**Peter Wilson** explores how the sprawling Holy Roman Empire was able to function, and how its complex legacy is still being felt today

### What challenges were there in ruling such a vast empire?

There were all the practical difficulties you would expect in governing any large state. For instance, just getting from one side of the Empire to another took a month on horseback. Such challenges, however, were often addressed surprisingly effectively – the postal service developed from the 1490s was Europe's first integrated communications system.

Communications and access to resources shaped the Empire, with population and wealth concentrated along the major waterways. This goes some of the way to explaining the absence of a political centre and why the Empire's rule relied heavily on building consensus, rather than institutions, to enforce commands.

### Did any people stand out?

It's inevitable when covering a millennium that individual stories get drowned out, though I have tried to allow as many to appear as possible.

One would be Theophanu, the 10th-century Byzantine princess who governed for almost a decade after the death of her husband, Otto II. She reminds us that the Empire's history is not exclusively male.

### How does the Holy Roman Empire shape Europe today?

The Empire's influence persists

in German-speaking Europe's strongly regional character; the vibrancy of Italian, Dutch and Belgian urban culture; Prague's cultural riches, and there are many other aspects entwined in the imperial past.

Perhaps more directly, the complexities of the Empire's history can inform discussions of Europe's future – particularly the challenges and potential of living in a large, multilingual, culturally and economically diverse area without a strong, centralised government.

### What would you like readers to go away with?

That no European country has a singular story, no matter what generations of nationalists and populist politicians might have said. All Europe's countries and

peoples are interlinked through historical threads, and these are woven especially closely for those parts of northern, central and southern Europe that once formed the Empire.

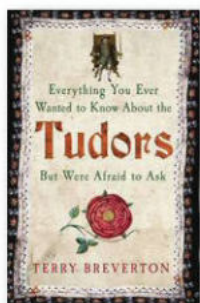
Yet the history of the Empire also indicates that these relationships were complex, and could not always be friendly. The intricacies matter, not only for understanding the stories of what are now the various European sovereign states, but for how those states interact and might do in the future.

**“The Empire's history can inform discussions of Europe's future”**





## THE BEST OF THE REST



### Everything You Wanted to Know About the Tudors But Were Afraid to Ask

By Terry Breverton  
Amberley Publishing, £14.99,  
336 pages, paperback

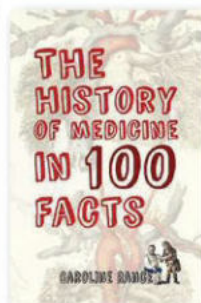
Plug any gaps in your Tudor trivia with this grab-bag of facts, figures and myth-busting (did Henry VIII really compose *Greensleeves*?). Even if you think you've read all you need to know about the endlessly fascinating dynasty, there will be several surprises – Thomas Cromwell's strange toilet habits, for one.



### Richard II: a Brittle Glory

by Laura Ashe  
Allen Lane, £12.99,  
144 pages, hardback

Richard II – the 14th-century King of England who was usurped by Henry IV – was a curious character. While self-assured, he was also ineffective, and though he lacked respect from those in his court, he was at the centre of a flourishing world of culture. This, part of the latest batch of the Penguin Monarchs series, explores the King's real story.



### The History of Medicine in 100 Facts

By Caroline Rance  
Amberley Publishing, £7.99,  
192 pages, paperback

Who do we have to thank for the pain-relieving remedies and innovative surgeries that are now a feature of life in many countries of the world? As these 100 moments highlight, the history of medicine encompasses every civilisation from every era. From trepanning to X-rays, this is an eye-opening intro to humankind's fight against disease and death.

## READ UP ON...

## ARCHITECTURE

Whether you want to explore the world's greatest buildings or learn more about your local area, here are some great ways to start building your knowledge...

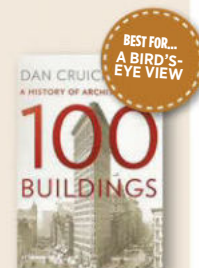


The Pantheon has survived raids and fires to be Ancient Rome's best-preserved building

### A History of Architecture in 100 Buildings

By Dan Cruickshank (2015)

Taj Mahal, Pyramids, Pantheon, Forbidden City – they're all here. There are also some less familiar picks in this attractive overview, as well as a serious message about the risks faced by ancient architecture in the 21st century.



### The Stones of London: a History in 12 Buildings

By Leo Hollis (2011)

Can you read a city's history using just 12 buildings? This book finds out by exploring landmarks such as the Houses of Parliament and the 'Gherkin' to discover more of the lives and events that radiated from within their walls.



### British Architectural Styles: an Easy Reference Guide

By Trevor Yorke (2008)

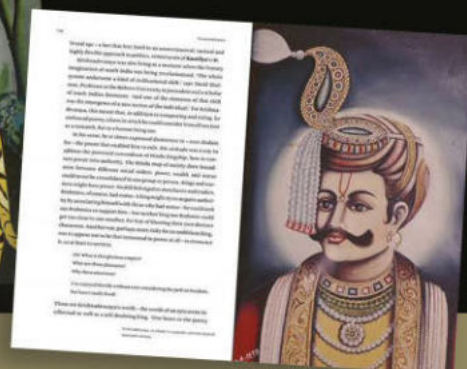
This slim volume offers a handy illustrated guide to the common features of historic British homes – from the Tudor era to the 1930s. Further titles from the same author explore individual periods in more depth, too.



## VISUAL BOOK OF THE MONTH



Meet India's top 50 – from philosophers (like Shankara, left) to emperors, such as Krishnadevaraya (right)



### Incarnations: India in 50 Lives

By Sunil Khilnani Allen Lane, £30, 656 pages, hardback

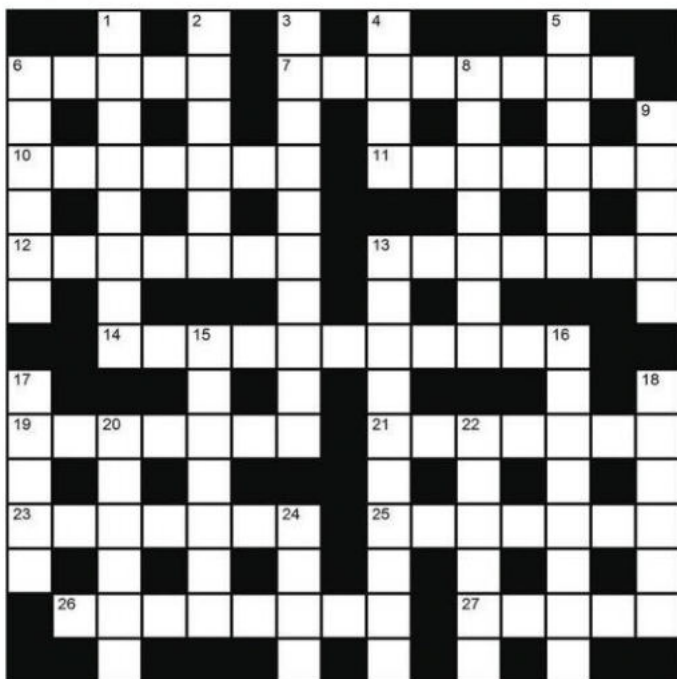
It is the world's largest democracy, but historian Sunil Khilnani thinks many men and women who have shaped India risk being lost by history. To accompany his major BBC Radio 4 series, he vividly sketches the lives and legacies of 50 such figures, and how they continue to influence the country.



## CROSSWORD N° 27

Test your history knowledge to solve our prize puzzle – and you could win a fantastic new book

Set by Richard Smyth



## ACROSS

- 6** John \_\_\_\_ (c1450-1499), Italian explorer who visited North America in 1497 (5)  
**7** In Greek myth, the wife of the musician Orpheus (8)  
**10** West London suburb with a 13th-century parish church (7)  
**11** Anna \_\_\_\_ (1881-1931), famed Russian ballerina (7)  
**12** Former Soviet Republic, where Lennart Meri served as President from 1992 to 2001 (7)  
**13** \_\_\_\_ Luís Nazário de Lima (b.1976), high-scoring Brazilian footballer (7)  
**14** Synthetic chemical element, discovered in 1952 and named after a notable physicist (11)  
**19** Jon \_\_\_\_ (1919-96), British actor best known for roles

in *Worzel Gummidge* and *Doctor Who* (7)

- 21** The male lead in William Shakespeare's *As You Like It* (written c1599-1600) (7)  
**23** Mythical one-eyed being, such as Polyphemus (7)  
**25** George \_\_\_\_ (1854-1932), American entrepreneur and pioneer of photography (7)  
**26/8** Florence-born artist and polymath (1452-1519) (8,2,5)  
**27** Historic Sinhalese kingdom of Sri Lanka (5)

## DOWN

- 1** Drink known historically as the 'green fairy' (8)  
**2** Joseph \_\_\_\_, name adopted by Iosif Vissarionovich Dzhugashvili (1879-1953) (6)

- 3** Medieval stronghold in County Offaly, Ireland, built by the O'Bannon clan (4,6)  
**4** The name of Barnaby Rudge's raven in an 1841 novel by Charles Dickens (4)  
**5** "Example is the \_\_\_\_ of mankind" – Irish statesman Edmund Burke, 1796 (6)  
**6** Howard \_\_\_\_ (1873-1939), British archaeologist who found Tutankhamun's tomb (6)

**8** See 26 Across

**9** Asian capital city formerly known as Thang Long (meaning 'Rising Dragon') (5)

**13** Play written in 1959 by the Romanian-born dramatist Eugène Ionesco (10)

**15** Planned post-WWII settlement such as Stevenage, Basildon or Letchworth (3,4)

**16** "With a green and yellow melancholy, she sat like patience on a \_\_\_\_" – from William Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night*, Act 2, Scene 4 (1601) (8)

**17** Dr Benjamin \_\_\_\_ (1903-98), the very logical American paediatrician who wrote books on child rearing (5)

**18** HMS \_\_\_\_, ship sent to the Pacific in 1787 under the command of Captain William Bligh (6)

**20** Early steam locomotive designed by English engineer Robert Stephenson in 1829 (6)

**22** City chosen as capital of Northern Rhodesia in 1935, now capital of Zambia (6)

**24** Channel Island captured by the French in 1549 but later reclaimed by Britain (4)

## CHANCE TO WIN...

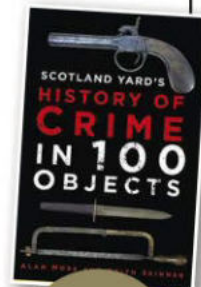
## Scotland Yard's History of Crime in 100 Objects

by Alan Moss and Keith Skinner

From the murder weapons to newspapers

covering the trials, this is a macabre take on the history of crime in Britain.

Published by The History Press, £25.



BOOK WORTH £25 FOR THREE WINNERS

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Post entries to **History Revealed, March 2016 Crossword, PO**

**Box 501, Leicester LE94 0AA**

or email them to **march2016@historyrevealedcomps.co.uk**

by noon on **30 March 2016**. By

entering, participants agree to be bound by the terms and conditions

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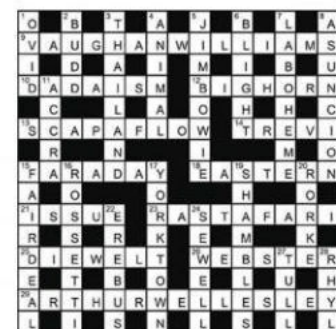
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## SOLUTION N° 25



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# A-Z of History

Presented for your pleasure, **Nige Tassell** perambulates through a plentiful pageant of prizes from the past

## PYRAMIDS LOSE THEIR POLISH

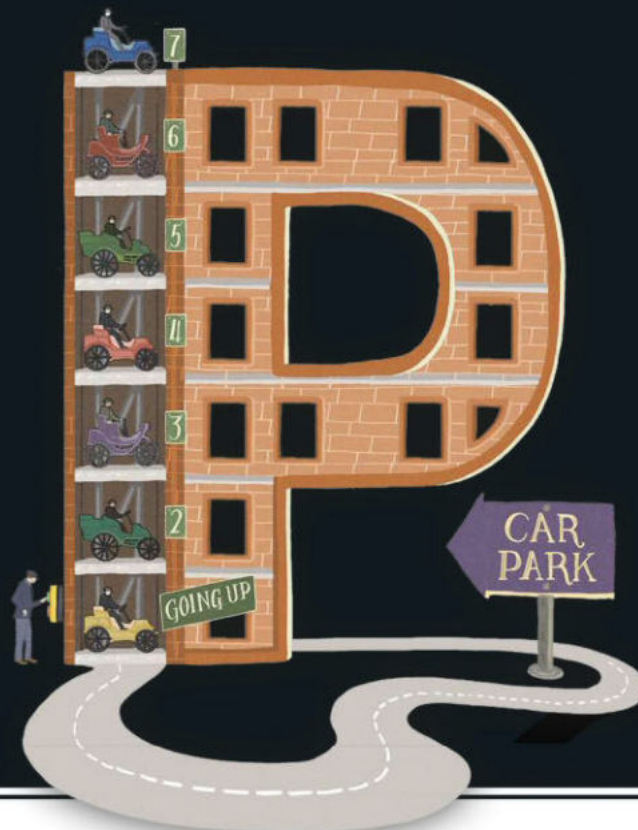
The Pyramids of Giza are iconic, but they appear very differently today to when they were first constructed some 4,500 years ago. The enormous monuments were brilliantly white, boasting a polished and smooth sloping surface that's since been removed by earthquakes, erosion and for the building of mosques elsewhere in Egypt. It has meant the largest, the Great Pyramid, has lost about nine metres in height.

## Presidential huff and puff

On 3 February 1962, President John F Kennedy signed a trade embargo against Cuba, effectively banning the importation of the island's products into the US. However, JFK only put pen to paper after taking delivery of 1,200 of his favourite hand-rolled Cuban cigars, thus beating the blockade.

## THE PM'S NEW PAD

In 1735, King George II presented Number 10 Downing Street to his First Lord of the Treasury (who was effectively serving as the nation's first Prime Minister), Sir Robert Walpole. An architect was hired to refurbish the building, which involved joining two houses together. This meant asking the previous occupant, and thus the home's last private resident, to move out. Little is known about him other than his name, Mr Chicken.



## PIONEERING PARKING PROVISION

Britain's first multi-storey car park was opened in central London in 1901, by the splendidly named City & Suburban Electric Carriage Company. Although able to accommodate 100 cars over seven floors, it didn't make use of the ramps familiar to modern-day multi-storeys. Instead, the vehicles were moved between floors by way of an electric lift.

## PLAY... DOH!

When Cincinnati inventor Noah McVicker devised a reusable, non-staining putty in the 1930s, he marketed it as a wallpaper cleaner, ideal for removing soot stains caused by open fires. Yet in 1956, after sales had dropped off following the arrival of wipeable vinyl wallpaper, McVicker had to find a new use for the putty – as the children's modelling material, Play-Doh.

## PIONEERS OF POPCORN

Although universally associated with movie-going from the mid-20th century onwards, popcorn was actually a key foodstuff of the Aztec Empire. It was also noted by Spanish conquistador Hernán Cortés that strings of popcorn would adorn necklaces and head-dresses. The Aztecs even had a name for the sound of kernels popping – *totopoca*.

## POE'S PORKY PIES

In April 1884, *The New York Sun* excitedly published an exclusive on the first crossing of the Atlantic – in just over three days – by balloon. Unfortunately, the forensically detailed (and so highly believable) report was a hoax penned by gothic maestro Edgar Allan Poe. He was seeking to avenge a decade-long quarrel over what he saw as the paper plagiarising one of his works. When a retraction was printed two days later, it read: "We are inclined to believe that the intelligence is erroneous."

## Pitcairn and the pubescent

Not many places got their names from teenagers, but there is an extremely remote archipelago in the South Pacific that has that honour. After being located by the British sloop HMS *Swallow* in 1767, a group of four volcanic islands were named 'Pitcairn', as that was the surname of the 15-year-old midshipman who first sighted them.



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### DAYS 9-12:

We cross the Risøyrenna Channel to Risøyhamn, continuing on to Trollfjord's majestic mountains and the chance to witness the towering peaks of the Lofoten Wall. The experience of crossing the Arctic Circle sees us sail past the Seven Sisters mountains, returning to Trondheim, Ålesund, Torvika and Måløy as our journey draws to a close.

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- DAY 3: Kristiansund - Trondheim - Rørvik
- DAY 4: Brønnøysund - Bodø - Svolvær
- DAY 5: Tromsø
- DAY 6: Øksfjord - Berlevåg
- DAY 7: Båtsfjord - Kirkenes - Berlevåg
- DAY 8: Mehamn - Tromsø
- DAY 9: Stamsund
- DAY 10: Bodø - Rørvik
- DAY 11: Trondheim
- DAY 12: Bergen



\*Terms and Conditions: From price per person is based on an inside twin cabin on full board basis, departing 6th April 2016 on MS Midnatsol and is correct at time of going to print. Hurtigruten operates a flexible pricing system and all prices are subject to availability. Single supplements may apply. Not included: flights, transfers, luggage handling, travel insurance and excursions. All flights booked through Hurtigruten Ltd. are ATOL protected (ATOL 3584). Full booking terms and conditions available online at [hurtigruten.co.uk](http://hurtigruten.co.uk).

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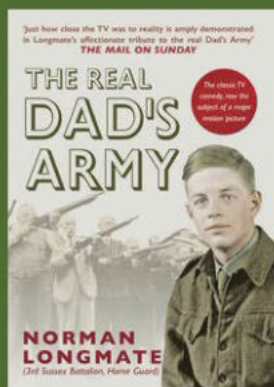




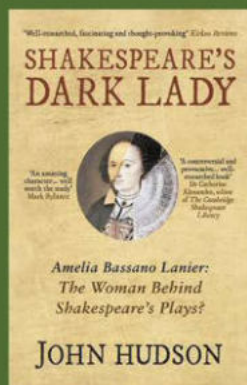
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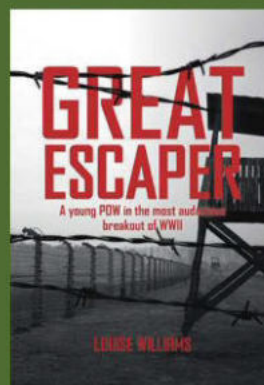
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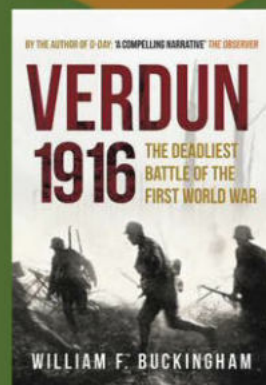
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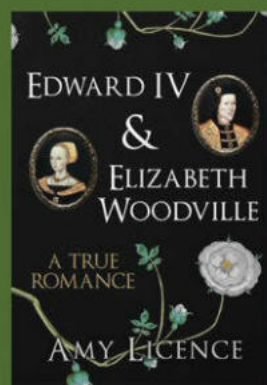
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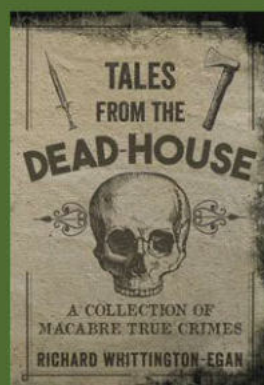
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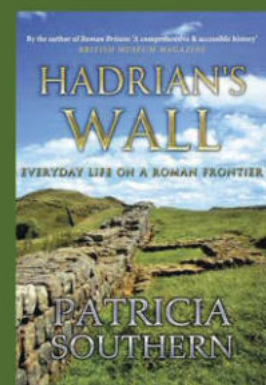
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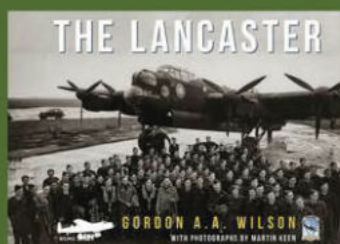
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